

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Live Seed Needed Now

Promoting Good Will

Rates to Florida Points

Enlarged Scope Voted by Shippers Board

Instructs Congressmen

A Waterproofed Boot Pit

New Development in Protein Feeding

Turkey Nutrition

Hens Tend to Balance Foods

Mixing Food to Suit Roughage

Iodine in Fishery Products

Menhaden Fish Meal as Protein Supplement
for Dairy Cows

National Seed Laboratory Proposed

Trucks, Trucks—What Shall Be Done?

Grading New Corn in Chicago

Shall Inspectors Corn Screens Be Changed?



New Work House, Track Shed, Office and Drier Building, with Pre-Existing Annexes of K. C. S. Elevator at Kansas City.

[For Description see page 46]

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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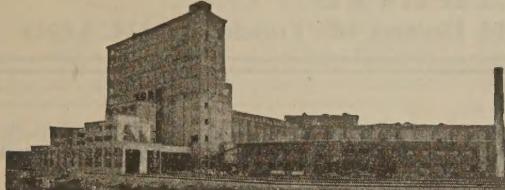
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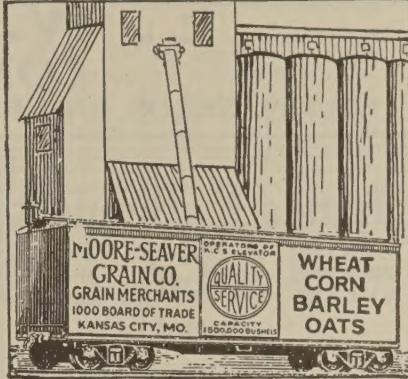
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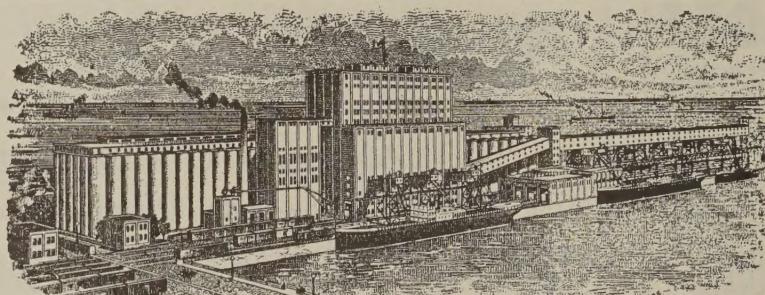
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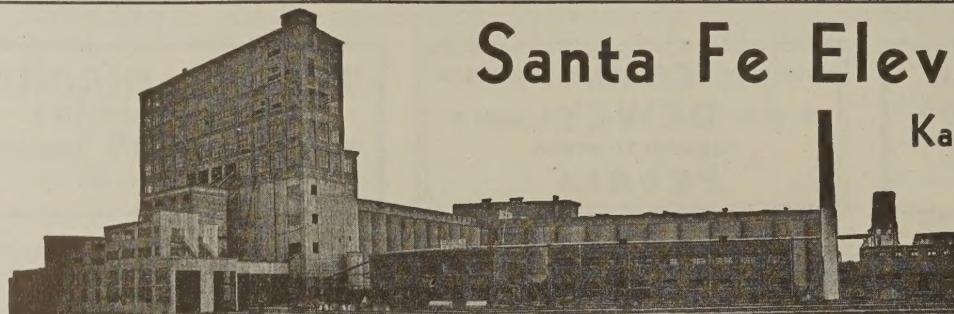
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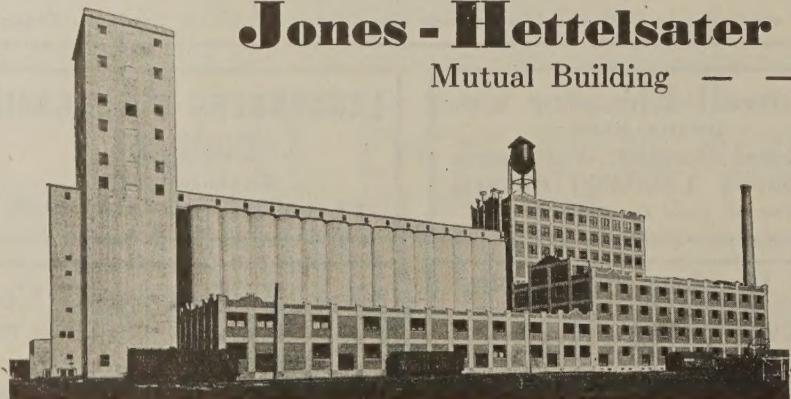
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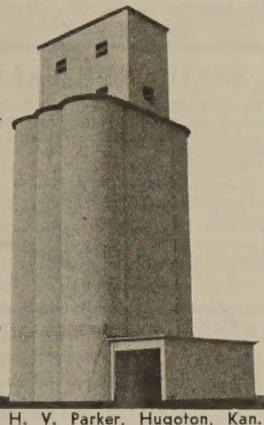
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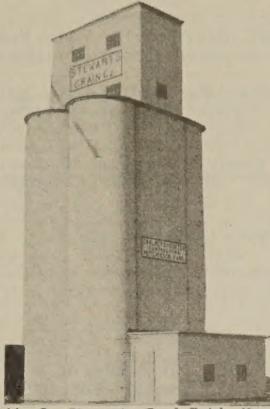
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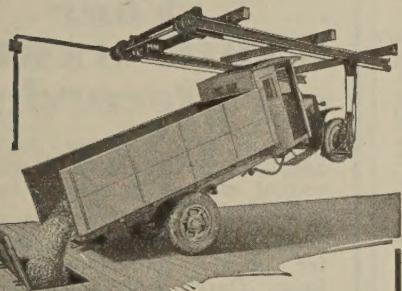
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MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment. Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bushel metal sided elevator for sale; own siding and ground; wish to devote entire time to feed business; would expect to buy all ground grains from purchaser of this plant. Write Mineralized Yeast Mills, Ingomar, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL IOWA—30,000 bushel elevator for sale; good grain territory; also handle coal. Write 76A3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale on Penna. R.R. near Peru. Fine location; good general farming terr. For information write A. P. Flynn, Receiver, 1st National Bank, Peru, Ind.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for him.

ELEVATORS WANTED

CENTRAL, IND. elevator wanted; give full description and price. Box 324 Valparaiso, Ind.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—Flour and feed mill for sale, located in productive mid-west territory. In good operating condition and doing a nice retail coal and feed business. Address P. O. Box 217, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bushels State

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN WANTED
Carlots or less. Send sample for bid.
Mention quantity.
Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Will not leak. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500 for \$10.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.
Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

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SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00
at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65
at Chicago.

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Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Leads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Recording and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¾x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4,000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¾x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8,200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CRACKED CORN Machine for sale, has motor. Late style. 75Z3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chgo.

MIRACLE Molasses mixer for sale, 8000-gal. storage tank. 76B5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED JAY BEE HAMMER mill for sale, also good used 30-h.p. General Electric motor. J. H. Salley Co., Liberal, Kans.

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

24-IN. BAUER attrition mill in 1st class condition for sale; equipped with two 20-h.p. motors.—Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

EAR CORN Crusher & Feeder for sale, also hammer mill, used less than year. Bargain. 75Z4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DUPLEX HAMMER mill for sale complete with 50-h.p. motor and all attachments. In A1 condition, priced to sell. Allendale Mill & Elevator Co., Allendale, Ill.

BARGAIN—Truck dump and scales, corn sheller, cleaner, elevator and 5-bushel Richardson automatic scale for sale. Write W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

RICHARDSON 4-BU. automatic scale for sale, nearly new, also 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine; freight elevator; head pulleys; pulleys, etc. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

HAMMER MILL Feeder for sale. Crushes and feeds ear corn—small grain mixtures, variable flow control, tramp metal protection—our own make, factory rebuilt. Nickel Engineering, Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 Bird Shipping Scale, good as new, 3100 lb. capacity; one No. 4 Owens power fan mill in good condition; 135 ft. of elevator belt, 11 in. wide with 10 in. cups, in good condition.—Martin & Pugsley Wrecking Co., Zumbro Falls, Minn.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON Automatic Scale for sale; 4-bu. \$175. 76B4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MACHINES WANTED

DOUBLE RUNNER attrition grinder or good hammermill wanted. Must be 50-h.p. or more. Truck scale, preferably 15 ton. Good bag closing machine; floor scale. Write 75Y9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

A MONITOR RECEIVING separator wanted, style 6A or 7B. Would consider other make of separator of equal efficiency and capacity. Also medium size Cyclone Dust Collector. Interested in good equipment only. H. J. Elliott, Perrydale, Oregon.

RUBBER BELTING FOR SALE

RUBBER BELTING remnants for sale cheap. 75Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE WAUKEEHA 4 cylinder 80-h.p. power unit for sale. A-1 condition. Sark & Plum, Inc., Lilly Chapel, Ohio.

RAT EXterminator

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 18,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4½ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets like one illustrated here-with, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep.

Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1¾ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Gross _____ lbs.	\$ _____ 100 Due to _____
Tare _____ lbs.	or Order.
Net _____ lbs.	
Net bus. _____ lbs.	Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

New Work House for Kansas City Elevator

The Kansas City Southern elevator at Kansas City, Mo., has been completely modernized by the erection of a reinforced concrete head house to take the place of the large, wood head house that burned last winter.

The old elevator was iron clad, had 144 bins, with 250,000 bus. capacity, and served three annexes which were saved from destruction by the fire.

In the engraving herewith are shown, from left to right, the new office building, the new work house with track shed in the foreground and with drier building at left end, the brick storage bins with elevated belt galleries above, the concrete storage bins built in 1923, and the concrete bins built in 1931.

The eight brick storage bins are 40 ft. in diameter by 70 ft. deep, having a total storage capacity of 525,000 bus.

The 1923 addition consists of 16 concrete tanks and 9 interstice bins, eight of the tanks being 21 ft. 3 ins. diameter and eight 18 ft. 9 ins. inside diameter, with capacity for nearly 500,000 bus. These tanks are 100 ft. high.

The 1931 unit consists of 20 bins 18 ft. 6 ins. diameter, and 12 interstice bins, 110 ft. deep, with a capacity for 550,000 bus., making the capacity of the entire elevator slightly more than 1,500,000 bus.

The new head house is built closer to the brick storage than was the old wood work house, thereby reducing conveyor distance. It has 24 bins, of 77,873 bus. capacity.

The new work that has recently been completed at this plant includes the office building, the workhouse building, track shed and receiving pits and drier building and the overhead galleries connecting to the concrete storage. The workhouse and drier building which is built as a single unit, 68' 11" long by 32' 0" wide by 173' 6" high above the work floor. The depth of the basement is 21' 0".

Elevating is done by three large elevator legs. The center leg consists of an 84" diameter by 48" face head pulley at 33 r.p.m., a 38" wide belt with two rows of 18" by 7" Minneapolis "V" buckets staggered at 10½" centers. The leg is driven by 125-h.p. pipe-ventilated motor, direct coupled to a herringbone gear reducer, ratio .823 to 1 with backstop. The second drive from the slow speed shaft of the reducer to the head shaft is a triple strand steel bushed roller chain. This leg is used as a receiving leg and grain is received into this leg from all three switch tracks.

The two shorter legs are similar to the receiving leg except that the head pulleys are 32" wide, the belt is 30" wide and the buckets are two rows of 14x7 Minneapolis "V" buckets staggered at 10½" centers. The receiving leg will elevate at the rate of 18-

000 bushels per hour and the shippers at 13,000 bushels per hour each.

Grain is weighed in the elevator in three Fairbanks Type "S," 2,500-bu. capacity hopper scales with full capacity type registering beams. From the scales, the grain is distributed to the workhouse bins and to the loading out spouts and to the storage distributing belts thru three Mayo spouts, one under each scale. The receiving leg and scale will reach all workhouse bins as well as both distributing belts. They will also reach the four loading out spouts and the upper drier garner. It is therefore possible to receive grain and to route it directly to any desired place in the elevator without re-elevation or transfer and to weigh and load back into the same car when necessary no matter from which track the grain was received. Shipping legs and scales will reach all but two workhouse bins and will reach both storage and distributing belts and one or more loading out spouts to each track. There are four loading out spouts, one to track No. 1, one to track No. 2 and two to track No. 3. Grain can be received from any track and can be loaded out on any track.

Grain is brought into the shipping legs on two shipping belts, one of these belts being tributary to leg No. 1 only. The other shipping belt is tributary to legs No. 1 and No. 3. All workhouse bins are tributary to both shipping legs thru a spout hopper located on the work floor.

The cleaning equipment in the workhouse consists of a No. 15 Style "B" armored warehouse separator located on the first floor.

Belting required in the new construction comprised 1158 ft. of leg belt, 8 ply, 32 oz., grade 1 belt, 20 to 24-lb. friction; 386 ft. of this belt being 38 in. wide and 772 ft. was 30 in. wide; 120 lin. ft. of 48" wide 4 ply, 28 oz., 16 to 19-lb. friction, 1/32 rubber cover receiving conveyor belt; 1296 lin. ft. of 36", 4 ply, 28 oz., 16 to 19-lb. friction, 1/32 rubber cover conveyor belt; 364 lin. ft. of 14", 5 ply, 32 oz. duck, grade 1, 20 to 24-lb. friction, friction surface employs elevator belt.

The grain dryer is a Randolph 750 bu. per hour direct heat drier using coke as fuel. The electric motors in the elevator are all 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle motors, pipe ventilated, or totally enclosed type, manufactured by Fairbanks-Morse & Co. Gear reducers on leg head drives and on belt conveyor drives are Falk reducers.

The new elevator workhouse and drier building is equipped with complete dust suction and dust collecting system installed by the Day Co.

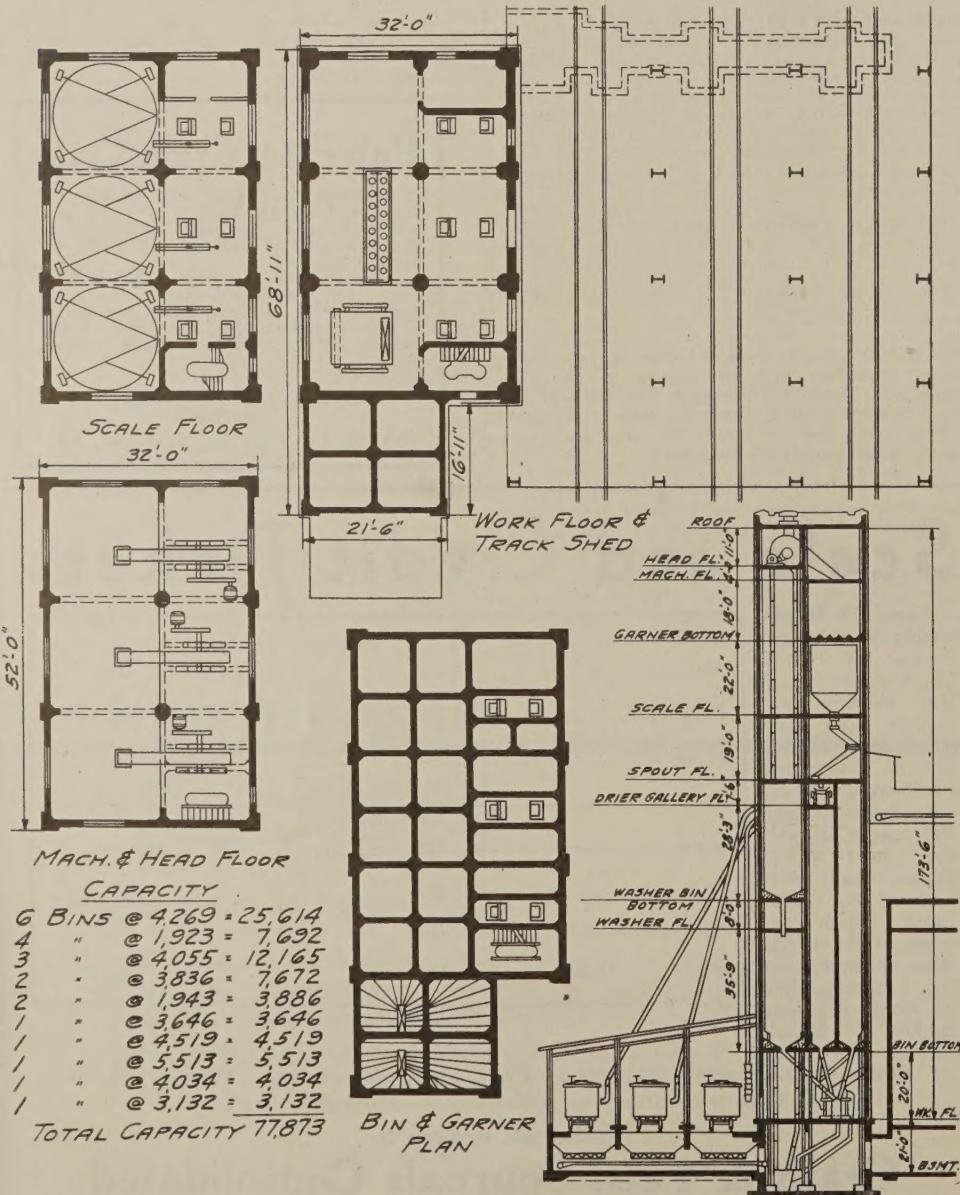
The rough excavation and the wood pile foundation on which the elevator is supported were handled by the Kansas City Southern Railroad with their own equipment. The elevator was designed and construction work supervised by Horner & Wyatt, engineers, under the direction of Mr. A. N. Reece, chief engineer of the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

The elevator is known as the K. C. S. Elevator and is operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg.

See illustration on the outside front cover.

Two bakers of Indiana, Alfred Eades of Evansville and Ralph A. Vetter of Kendallville, have petitioned the court to intervene in the suit by the Standard Milling Co. for the recovery of wheat processing taxes on flour bought by them from the milling company.

The silver purchase campaign of the federal government seems to be going the way of the Federal Farm Board's wheat price boosting fiasco. It was revealed by the Treasury Jan. 16 that thru Dec. 27 the Treasury had bought 835,112,000 ounces of silver, boosting the price to 81 cents. Jan. 17 it had dropped to 45½ cents per ounce.



Plans of New Workhouse for KCS Elevator at Kansas City.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 22, 1936

THE INVALIDATION of the AAA should prove a blessing to the farmers who prefer to run their own business.

FREE SEEDS are no longer distributed by the U. S. Government, in fact it stopped this foolish practice thirteen years ago, yet every spring many uninformed gardeners pester the Dept. of Agri. with requests for seed.

BRAZIL burned 123,000 more bags of coffee last month bringing the total bags destroyed up to 35,673,000 since its government started to boost the price on foreign consumers. In the meantime several other nations are rapidly increasing their coffee acreage.

CASUALTIES occurring in grain elevators and reported in every number of the Journal could be prevented through the installation of safeguards around all moving machinery. Even though only half the serious accidents were prevented through such a precaution, the present distressing loss of life and limb would justify the safeguarding of every piece of moving machinery.

IMPORTS of corn from the Argentine and wheat from Canada is helping to keep down U. S. market values, but no surplus stocks are being accumulated, so the 1936 crops will quickly find a warm welcome in the empty bins.

COOPERING a box car so that it will deliver at destination all the grain loaded into it, not only insures prompt settlement for all grain shipped, but it relieves the shipper of a lot of irritating correspondence with the procrastinating claim agent.

AN ILLINOIS elevator manager was suffocated recently when he indiscreetly entered a scale hopper to loosen frozen corn which had become arched. A heavy weight on the end of a strong rope would have enabled him to dislodge the caked mass without danger to himself.

EXHAUST PIPES of gasoline engines have started destructive fires in so many country elevators it would seem time to surround all those remaining with non-combustible material. Preventing fire through the correction of known fire hazards has always been more profitable to property owners than the attempted collection of insurance on property burned.

RATS do not enjoy drowning in carbon bisulphide any better than in water, as was discovered recently by a Massachusetts grain dealer who attempted to rid his plant of rodents by pouring the explosive fluid into their holes. The explosion which followed not only wrecked the building but filled it with running fire brands that set fire to the ruins in many places.

INTERSTATE trade in seeds is hampered by the lack of uniformity in state seed testing laboratory methods and equipment. The seed trade stands greatly in need of a dependable central authority, such as is proposed by the chairman of the Farm Seed Group. A laboratory specializing in superior equipment, improved methods and vigilant management can set the standards for seed testing practice. Retailers of seeds would receive equal protection with the wholesalers thru such a laboratory.

GRAIN THIEVES do not always dispose of their stealings with ease, as was learned recently by a trio who presented a truck load of stolen grain to the manager of the Goodhue Elevator at Goodhue, Minn. Thanks to the alert manager, the thieves were arrested and the grain returned to a distant farm. Most keen eyed grain buyers know the farmers of their district so generally look with suspicion on strangers who present large loads for sale. No one can pass title to stolen property, and no cautious grain buyer considers with pleasure the possibility of being called upon to pay for any grain a second time.

THE SURPLUS wheat accumulated by the Canadian Wheat Pool, to the great embarrassment of banks financing the Pool's Price Pegging scheme, is finally being liquidated to the great advantage of the wheat growers of the world. Distributing this depressing stock among the consumers of the world will place the empty bins of all storage centers in condition to welcome the marketing of much larger crops next summer and fall. Now that the AAA is in the discard farmers generally will seek reward only for production and their markets freed of abnormal influences will reflect better values.

A WHEAT market that covers a range of only three-eighths of a cent a day, as recently, calls attention to the advisability of resuming trading on split quotations, now forbidden by a rule of the Board of Trade, in the interest of scalpers who found it difficult to earn the tax when trading on splits. The customer must pay the tax on his trade, and if trading in splits were permitted could save himself \$12.50 many a time. A change in the rule to meet changed conditions seems desirable, permitting trading in splits and leaving the individual scalper in the pit the choice of not doing business on a split. For the uninformed it may be stated that a split is a transaction of which part is entered at one fraction and the remaining part at the next fraction higher or lower, transactions virtually being at differences of one-sixteenth instead of one-eighth as at present.

The Real Essential

battlefield is always in the heart itself. It is the victory over ourselves, over the evil within, which alone enables us to gain any real victory over the evil without.

E. R. Charles.

Meeting Trucker Competition

In these "emergency" days of new laws, new delusions and alphabetical insanity, the grain trade finds few problems more perplexing than the competition of the irresponsible itinerant trucker of unknown address. The very fact that many of these nomadic merchants have found it necessary to overbid the market in order to get another load of corn or wheat, and depend almost entirely on short weights, rubber checks and water-filled gas tanks, for "profits" would seem to insure the early disappearance of this cut-throat competition.

However, the fact remains that the truckers through their cut prices have secured a considerable volume of grain and greatly disturbed not only the country elevator operators of many sections, but the terminal market receivers and the rail carriers.

The recent action of the railroads traversing twenty-three states in meeting trucker competition for package freight by making collection at points of origin and delivery at destinations gives conclusive proof that at last the railroads have begun to realize the trucker as a real competitor. The railroads have not yet offered the door to door service for passengers, but the very fact they have seen fit to offer any extra service without extra compensation shows they are in a mood to meet competition. If the grain shippers will install trucks of their own for moving the producer's grain from farms to country elevators, the railroads will probably help them to meet trucker competition through the granting of reduced freight rates for the long hauls to central markets.

Many country grain merchants who have installed regular trucking service have found much to their delight that they could not only route their trucks so as to produce a profitable revenue, but could also greatly increase their grain purchases and sales of merchandise.

We do not have much faith in the ability or the desire of the politicians to save country towns from extermination by the truckers. The country grain merchant as well as the railroad and the central market receiver are all interested in getting a better price for farm products wherever possible, because that increases the farmer's buying power and swells the volume of merchandise going back to the farm. These three have a common interest in the welfare of the farmer. The politician cares only for his vote. For this reason, we believe the three interested parties are in a much more advantageous position to checkmate the disturbing factor in the marketing of farm products than the politicians ever can be.

Alert country grain merchants who

have established well scheduled trucking service have experienced no difficulty in driving truckers out of their immediate field and with profit to themselves. So that they, in co-operation with the rail carriers, should find it an easy matter to meet the competition of long distance truckers. Grain shipments do not need trucker service at destination. At least the success already obtained by the enterprising elevator operators who have met the competition of tricky truckers would seem to warrant the plan being given an earnest trial before an appeal is made to the politicians for the regulation of anyone. Groups who have in recent years run to the government for relief from real or imaginary wrongs have encountered so much expensive grief, few now have faith in obtaining relief from this source for any real or imaginary business trouble.

The railroads and the grain dealers have joined hands in the solution of many common problems in the past and we still have faith in their ability to secure permanent relief from trucker competition through joining hands against the common enemy.

Live Seed Needed Now

Seed dealers who are in position to supply heavy, clean seed of high germination are sure to enjoy a profitable business this spring. The scrapping of the AAA will not effect an increase in the winter wheat acreage, but it should encourage farmers of the spring wheat states to the more careful selection of seed as well as an increase in their acreage, however, the shrivelled spring wheat, the chaffy oats, the scabby barley and the damaged corn will make it most difficult for farmers of many districts to obtain desirable seed.

Tests made at Minnesota's University Farm showed that the germination of some samples of the 1935 spring wheat crop did not exceed 35% and 20% of wheats tested showed low germination. The weights per bushel of the samples tested ranged from 32.5 to 62 lbs. The heavier wheats produced much more vigorous seedlings that would be better able to withstand adverse weather conditions.

Country grain buyers are just as deeply interested in the production of large crops of choice grain as the farmers, hence it behooves them to look about and obtain heavy seed which can be depended upon to grow and produce an average crop under normal conditions. It is much better to conduct growing tests of small grains in shallow boxes of soil in a temperature of 70 degrees.

Grain buyers owe it to themselves to warn their farmer patrons by every means against planting any but the best seed obtainable. Taking chances with untested seeds is inexcusable and

is likely to prove as disappointing to the planters as to the grain buyers of the section.

Need Prompt Action on Corn Grading

March 1, 1934, the Chicago Board of Trade officially brought to the attention of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the necessity of changing the screen used in separating foreign material from 12/64ths to 10/64ths. The Department of Agriculture reply was that before such a change could be made, further investigation by the department was necessary. Result, nothing has been done.

Now an emergency confronts the trade, due to the high moisture content of the corn grown in 1935 in the corn belt. Most of the crop coming to market must be dried before it can be stored safely or delivered on contract. Dried corn has a tendency to break up in handling, and the large openings in the sieves now used permit the passage thru of much cracked corn that has as much feeding value as the whole kernels. The use of the present sieve disqualifies a considerable proportion of the farmer's crop from marketability, a situation rendered more acute by the high moisture and breakage in this season's crop.

It is to be regretted that the Grain Division, which is responsible to the Sec'y of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Grain Standards Act has shown hesitancy in making the change effective at as an early a date as the law permits.

This definite recommendation brought to Washington by grain handlers as a positive measure of farm relief offers a striking contrast to the nebulous proposals offered by the hand picked farm leaders swarming to the capital by invitation of the Department of Agriculture to devise a substitute for the defunct A. A. A.

Procrastination is without merit when it obstructs a measure of real farm relief. The grain division is in possession of the fullest information on what the difference in the screen opening will mean to grain grading. Apparently the only end to be gained by its dilatory tactics is to have separations of submitted samples made for those who have hitherto not been sufficiently interested to inform themselves.

The farmers' representatives who went to Washington to urge the change did so only after viewing the results of separation by the different sieves, and it is doubtful whether the rank and file of the farmers who may give thought to the change will arrive at any different conclusion than their authorized representatives as the result of the grain division's contemplated campaign of education on the sieve separation of corn.

Legislation at Washington

S. 3539 by McNary provides for a study of crop insurance.

H. R. 10124 by Kennedy provides for a good and drugs act.

H. R. 10131 by Woodruff provides for the debenture plan and a stabilization fund.

S. 3538 by McNary, introduced Jan. 9, provides for the export debenture plan.

H.R. 3263 would amend the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The new food and drugs act was passed by the Senate and is pending before a com'ite of the House.

A bill to limit the speed of trucks to 40 miles per hour has been introduced by Robert Ramspeck of Georgia.

The Jones bill amending the Grain Futures Act was passed by the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Com'ite on Agriculture.

The Senate Agricultural Com'ite on Jan. 16 approved the McNary bill providing for the payment of \$300,000,000 to farmers who had contracted for crop reduction before the Supreme Court declared such contracts without the power of the central government.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota introduced a bill Jan. 17 providing that to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional seven or more justices of the Supreme Court must concur. Rep. Lundein of Minnesota introduced a bill increasing the number of justices from 9 to 11.

Chairman Smith of the Senate Com'ite on Agriculture on Jan. 18 sent the commodity exchange bill back to the com'ite for a new hearing, explaining that he never liked the bill anyway and that the grain exchange representatives had not presented their case at the original hearings.

An appropriation of \$695,393,585 has been recommended for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the year beginning July 1 next. Of this, \$67,293 is for seed investigations; \$32,939 for control of European corn borer; \$505,721 for study of cereal crops and diseases. The corn borer will resent this slight.

Judge Barnes of the federal court at Chicago on Jan. 16 ordered the First National Bank to pay over to the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. \$374,318 of processing taxes held in escrow, and over \$7,000,000 to packers, in compliance with the Supreme Court decision holding the Federal government has no power to control production of crops.

1935 Fires

Elevator and Feed Mills Fires Reported in Grain & Feed Journals During 1935

Elevators:		Feed Mills:		
De-	Dam-	De-	Dam-	
stroyed	aged	stroyed	aged	
Arkansas ...	1			
California ...	1			
Canada ...	11	1	Canada ...	1
Colorado ...	1	2	Colorado ...	1
Illinois ...	10	4	Illinois ...	2
Indiana ...	6	3	Indiana ...	2
Iowa ...	5	8	Iowa ...	2
Kansas ...	7	3	Kansas ...	1
Kentucky ...	1		Kentucky ...	2
Michigan ...	3	6	Michigan ...	2
Minnesota ...	4	11	Minnesota ...	3
Missouri ...	7	2	Missouri ...	1
Montana ...	6	1		
Nebraska ...	3	3	Nebraska ...	2
New England ...	4	2	New England ...	2
New Jersey ...	1			
New York ...	2	1	New York ...	3
No. Dakota ...	13	12		
Ohio ...	2	5	Ohio ...	1
Oklahoma ...	8	4	Oklahoma ...	2
Pac. N. W. ...	2	1	Pac. N. W. ...	1
So. Dakota ...	4	4	Pennsylvania ...	2
Southeast ...	2		Southeast ...	3
Texas ...	5	4	Texas ...	3
Wisconsin ...	1	1	Wisconsin ...	1
Wyoming ...	1			
Totals ...	109	80	Totals ...	32
Total elctr. fires	189		Total Feed Mill	24
Fires	56			

Demand More Liberal Grading of Corn

Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, and W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, appeared before the grain division of the Buro of Agricultural Economics at Washington Jan. 13 to plead for a change in the size of the corn screen used in grading, so that a greater proportion of the farmers' crop would fall into the higher grades.

The farmers were supported by a delegation representing the grain exchanges of Buffalo, Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha and St. Joseph, Mo., who had chosen Wm. H. McDonald of Chicago as spokesman.

The change desired is the use of a 10/64-inch round hole sieve instead of the present 12/64-inch sieve. The difference may appear insignificant but is most important, the material passing thru being as the square of the diameter, or as 100 to 144. Corn experts express the opinion that the difference in the sieve will be equivalent to 2½ to 3 cents per bushel.

On account of the excessive moisture in the present crop the grain men told the Buro officials that an emergency existed, making the change desirable before the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes or in any event before May 1, so as to permit the terminals to absorb a movement of corn on the basis of the benefits sought by the change and for delivery on May contracts. The change would permit the terminal markets to function in a broad competitive way if the change could be made immediately, instead of continuing a technical application of a grain grading system.

Following the hearing the grain division of the Buro announced Jan. 16 that to assist all who are interested in this problem in visualizing from actual samples the effect of the two sieves in corn grading, the district offices of the Federal Grain Supervision have been instructed to co-

1935 Improvements

Improvements Reported in Grain & Feed Journals During 1935

New Elevators	Elevators Annexes:
Coun- try	Coun- try
Termi- nal*	Termi- nal*
California ... 1	California ... 1
Canada ... 1	Canada ... 1
Colorado ... 3	
Illinois ... 18	Illinois ... 2
Indiana ... 7	Indiana ... 4
Iowa ... 19	Iowa ... 8
Kansas ... 12	Kansas ... 1
Kentucky ... 1	
Maryland ... 8	Maryland ... 1
Michigan ... 17	Michigan ... 2
Missouri ... 9	Minnesota ... 1
Montana ... 11	Missouri ... 3
Nebraska ... 5	Nebraska ... 6
North Dakota ... 17	North Dakota ... 1
Ohio ... 7	Ohio ... 5
Oklahoma ... 10	Oklahoma ... 6
Pac. N. W. ... 5	Pac. N. W. ... 1
Pennsylvania ... 1	
So. Dakota ... 4	So. Dakota ... 1
Tennessee ... 6	Southeast ... 1
Texas ... 2	
Wisconsin ... 2	Wisconsin ... 3
Wyoming ... 1	
Total ... 165	Total ... 37
Grand total ... 188	Grand total ... 67
Feed Mills (new)	
Warehouses and Mills (new and additions)	134
Improvements: Remodeled or enlarged	163
overhauled, 26.	215
Machines Installed	
Magnetic Separators	27
Truck Dumps	276
Seales	382
Complete Electrification	62
Accidents (elctr. and feed mill):	
Fatal	10
Not fatal	16
Total	26
Sweet Feed Systems	1
Feed Machinery	423
All Other Equipment	353
General Repairs Made	442
Oil Stations	13
Coal Sheds Built	28

*Having a capacity of 100,000 bus. or over.

operate with members of the trade, licensed grain inspectors, representatives of state agricultural colleges, and others, in testing submitted samples of corn with both the No. 10 sieve and the No. 12 sieve, and in demonstrating the results of the tests to all who may desire an opportunity to study the problem on the basis of actual corn samples.

The Buro requests that interested members of the industry advise the Department of their views with respect to this proposed change as promptly as may be practicable. Letters should be addressed to the Grain Division, Buro of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Indiana Dealers' Annual Meeting

The tentative program for the 35th Annual Convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 30-31, in the Library of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, follows:

Thursday Morning Session

Registration on the 6th floor, Indianapolis Board of Trade. Coats and hats may be checked without charge in Room 604 during convention sessions.

10:00 o'clock—Community singing.

Call to order by President G. A. Pritchard. Address of Welcome—Roy Sahm, President, Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Response for the Association—J. D. Kiefer, Elwood.

Address—"Depreciation of Elevators on Leased Railroad Grounds"—Charles S. Clark, Editor, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

President's Address—G. A. Pritchard, Fortville.

Report of the Secretary—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Thursday Afternoon Session

1:15 P. M. (Sharp)—Community singing. Report of the Transportation Committee—H. L. Gray, chairman, Crawfordsville.

Address by S. W. Wilder, President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Report of the Treasurer—R. B. McConnel, Indianapolis.

Address—"The Supreme Court and the A.A.A. Decision"—Mark Miller, Indianapolis.

Address—"Agricultural South—Back from the Fire Into the Frying Pan"—Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.

Friday Morning Session

9:30 A. M.—Community singing. Report of the Auditing Committee. Address—"How the Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pension Laws under the Federal Social Security Act will affect us"—E. J. Green, Indianapolis.

Explanation of the proposed Grain Grading School, by F. E. Robbins, Associate Professor of Crop Production, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Report of the Resolutions Committee.

Address—"Federal Regulation of the Trucking Industry"—D. F. Mitzner, Sec'y Indiana Motor Traffic Ass'n, Indianapolis.

Electon of Officers—Report of Nominating Committee.

Friday Afternoon Session

1:15 P. M.—The afternoon session of two hours will be devoted entirely to a conference between the Grain Dealers and Millers and representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture. The meeting will be in charge of Lew Hill, Indianapolis, Chairman of the Grades Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The discussion will cover suggested changes in the Federal Grain Standards desired by the grain industry.

The Department of Agriculture will be represented by Edward C. Parker, Washington, D. C., and several Federal Grain Supervisors from adjoining States. You are urged to participate in the open discussion on grain standards, and changes in the use of the Brown-Duvell moisture machine.

Entertainment

1:45 P. M., Thursday—The visiting ladies attending the convention will attend a card party and tea at the Columbia Club, or will be given a ticket to the most popular moving picture in the city.

The annual banquet will be held in the ballroom of the Columbia Club Thursday evening. The speaker of the evening will be Anton Carlson, President, Scandinavian Grain Society, who will briefly talk on the subject, "The Effect of Government Control on our Industry."

An excellent musical and entertainment program has been provided by the local Entertainment Committee. Dancing will follow. Tickets \$1.25 each.

Asked — Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Drying Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can corn containing up to 24 per cent moisture be dried down to 17 per cent?

Does drying have any effect upon the feeding value?—Davis Grain Co., Henderson, Ill.

Ans.: Corn can be dried from 24 per cent down to 17 per cent, and even lower, moisture content.

Drying does not detract from the feeding value of corn.

Indirectly drying may be said to improve the feeding value of corn that would deteriorate unless dried; that is, drying prevents the feeding value from becoming less.

Discrepancy in Moisture Tests?

Grain & Feed Journals: On recent shipments of corn and soybeans we have been receiving moisture tests from one to three points higher than our Brown-Duvel Tester gives us.

We have heard that there have been changes made in the operation or temperature of the testers. Our moisture tester was purchased only a few months ago, so we do not believe that the unit is at fault.—Syer & Syer, Nappanee, Ind.

Ans.: The grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in adopting the electric moisture meter, found it necessary to establish the air and water ovens as the standard. The ovens have always been the standards recog-

nized by chemists, so this change really is a step in advance.

It was found by test that the manipulation of the Brown-Duvel would have to be changed in a few cases to give the same test as the oven, and all grain inspectors are presumably following the changed instructions.

As reported elsewhere in this number, the federal grain supervision has instructed inspectors to cut off the heat at 170 instead of 175 degrees, as heretofore, in testing soybeans for moisture. A test at 175 might show more moisture than one at 170, and this may account for the discrepancy.

If the accurate Brown-Duvel test on frozen or freshly mixed grains is compared with the electric meter test there may be a discrepancy due to the variable electric conductivity of freshly mixed or frozen grains, showing a higher moisture content than actually contained.

New Corn Grading Low at Kansas City

Not for many years has the corn arriving at Kansas City, Mo., graded as low as during the month of December.

Only 8.8 per cent graded No. 3 or better; and out of 1,482 cars received only 7 were graded No. 2. A comparison with a year ago brings the grading into sharp contrast. In December, 1934, 83 per cent graded No. 3 or better.

The percentage of corn grading sample is not unreasonably large, the No. 5 being the greatest proportion, as at other terminal markets.

Frank G. Crowell Passes On

Frank Grant Crowell, internationally known member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, succumbed to five days of pneumonia and died at his home in Kansas City on Jan. 7. He was 66 years old.

Mr. Crowell was born at Atchison, Kan., Feb. 2, 1869, the son of Maj. John M. Crowell. His education included an A. B. degree from the University of Kansas and a law degree from Columbia in 1890.

Mr. Crowell's early ventures as a young Republican lawyer quickly led to an appointment as receiver for an Atchison bank, and election as county attorney.

In 1900 Mr. Crowell became sec'y-treas. of the newly organized Greenleaf-Baker Grain Co. at Atchison, enjoying a concession for country elevators on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Kansas. Three years later this company was consolidated with the Hall-Robinson Grain Co. at Kansas City into the Hall-Baker Grain Co., which Herbert F. Hall, pres., and Mr. Crowell, vice-pres., built into the internationally famous export house of that name.

Mr. Crowell served the Kansas City Board of Trade as pres. during 1909, when he was heavily burdened with responsibilities as sec'y-treas. of the Hall-Baker company and pres. of Baker-Crowell Grain Co., operating a long line of elevators in Kansas and Nebraska.

At the opening of the war in 1917 the export business of the Hall-Baker company, and Mr. Crowell's fame as a member of the National Foreign Trade Council led to his appointment as a \$1-a-year first vice-pres. of the United States Grain Corp. When the war ended he relinquished this post, to return to the Hall-Baker firm in Kansas City, which was shipping large orders of export wheat south from St. Louis on the Mississippi River. He was a booster for river navigation.

In a \$3,000,000 deal in 1930 the Hall-Baker Grain Co. sold out to the Farmers National Grain Corp., creation of the Farm Board, and

Mr. Hall and Mr. Crowell retired from active business.

Mr. Crowell continued his residence in Kansas City, where he had carved a successful business career and actively participated in the development of civic enterprises. He was a former pres. of the Kansas City Club, also of the Kansas City Country Club, a member of the University Club, and one of the organizers of the Mission Hills Country Club.

Deep friendships of Mr. Crowell remained unaltered thru the passing years. Many both in and out of the trade keenly feel their loss and grieve with the bereaved wife.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 24. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 30, 31. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 5, 6. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Hotel Olds, Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 8. Meeting of State Dealers' Ass'ns representatives to draft legislation for control of trucker competition, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 11, 12, 13. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Hotel LaSalle.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Apr. 22, 23. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

June 1, 5. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

June 25, 26, 27. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 29. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Dallas, Tex.

June 29, 30 and July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Moisture Test of Soybeans

J. E. Barr, marketing specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has issued instructions to soybean inspectors to use 100 grams of soy beans 150 c.c. of oil and cut off the heat when the thermometer reaches 170 degrees C. Mr. Barr states that "this adjustment is necessary because of an unusual and unforeseen condition, in order to make the results of the equipment used in the grading of soy beans compare with those obtained by the water oven, the official basic method."

This is a reduction of 5 degrees from the 175 first specified in the new instructions.

Also Mr. Barr explains that the original sample from which the foreign material has not been removed should be used with the electric meter, proceeding as follows: 1. Use corn roll as heretofore; 2. Use shim marked "soybean small," which is same as for wheat; 3. Make conversions of dial readings to moisture percentages by table or chart specified for soybeans with shim marked "soybean small."



Frank G. Crowell, Kansas City, Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Mississippi Rate for Collecting Drafts

Grain & Feed Journals: Incoming drafts drawn with our Clearing House Ass'n are subject to a charge of 15c per \$100. Fees on out-bound drafts are $\frac{1}{4}$ th of 1% or 25c per \$100—that is if the drafts are deposited for credit and paid within 10 days or two weeks, however if the drafts remain out unpaid longer than this time they charge at the rate of 6% per annum.—W. E. Slaughter, Slaughter Brokerage Co., Meridian, Miss.

New York Exchange Costs 10c Per \$100

Grain & Feed Journals: When a draft with bill of lading attached is discounted with the local banks they make a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of 1% and give you credit the day you discount it.

A great deal of our business is nearby and we send our drafts direct, for which the collecting banks at destination usually charge us 10c per \$100 for remitting in New York exchange.—Chas. D. Jones Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Bad Order Cars at Chicago

J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, in his annual report for 1935 states that 1,224 or 2.84 per cent of the grain cars arriving were leaking.

Cars leaking at grain door numbered 334 or .78%; over grain door, 303 or .7%; at side of car, 302 or .7%; at end of car, 71 or .16%; at draw bar, 26 or .06%, and thru car box, 188 or .44%. No cross-town cars are included in these figures.

Who Paid the Processing Taxes

In July, 1933, when the 30-cent processing tax was first imposed on wheat the millers dropped the price of wheat just 30 cents.

In January, 1936, when the 30-cent processing tax came off the millers dropped the price of flour 1.38 cents per barrel, just the amount of the tax on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels going into the barrel.

It is obvious that back in 1933 the farmer was paying the tax in the reduced price paid to him for his grain. It is also obvious that in 1935 the consumer was paying the tax in the higher price paid for flour.

The question arises: Why could not the miller continue to take the processing tax out of the farmer? The answer is that short crops forced wheat prices up to the import level. With the cost of the wheat fixed at just under that level the millers had no recourse but to raise the price of flour to the consumer by the amount of the tax.

The hog processing tax of \$2.25 per 100 pounds live weight amounts to more than that on the meat from the animal, on account of the waste, being equivalent to 4.85 cents per pound on pork loins. Since the decision removing the tax 80 per cent of the benefit has gone to the consumer and 20 per cent to the farmer. It is obvious that the farmer has been paying the tax on hogs to the extent that the price of the live animal was raised after the decision.

After the decision was known packers raised the price of hogs at Chicago from \$9.50 to \$10.40, altho the receipts of hogs the first four days of the week amounted to 347,000 head, against 170,000 head the four days of the preceding week, an increase of 96 per cent.

At the same time packers reduced the price of fresh pork \$3 to \$4 per 100 lbs.

Abolition of the tax did away with the profit of bootlegging pork, thus increasing the receipts of hogs by regular packers.

Grading of New Corn at Chicago

Corn arriving at Chicago during January continues to grade low, the No. 5 still preponderating, tho the percentage of cars grading sample has decreased.

The proportion in the merchandising grades of No. 3 or better continues very small, and the driers must be depended upon to build up stocks of contract corn.

Of the corn arriving at Chicago during the week ending Dec. 28th 3 cars were graded No. 2, 13 No. 3, 54 No. 4, 238 No. 5 and 74 sample.

During the week ending Jan. 4th 2 cars graded No. 2, 6 No. 3, 29 No. 4, 221 No. 5 and 73 sample.

During the week ending Jan. 11th 1 car graded No. 2, 5 No. 3, 112 No. 4, 489 No. 5 and 89 sample.

During the week ending Jan. 18th 1 car graded No. 2, 3 No. 3, 107 No. 4, 524 No. 5 and 89 sample.

Frank A. Theis Succeeds Fred C. Vincent

Fred C. Vincent, pres. of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., appearing before the annual meeting of his board of directors, Jan. 10, announced that he had transferred most of his interests in the company to his associates and wished to retire from active management.

The directors elected Frank A. Theis to succeed to the presidency, made E. F. Emmons vice-pres., and F. L. Rosenbury, sec'y-treas. Retiring pres. Vincent was retained as chairman of the board.

During his 30 years with Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Mr. Vincent has built an outstanding national reputation in marketing and distribution of grain. A former pres. of the Board of Trade, Mr. Vincent has been kept active in the affairs of the Exchange as head of important operating com'ites for many years.

His retirement, said Mr. Vincent, was prompted by a wish to travel, free from the restrictions of active business. For a number of years he has been an active leader in art projects in Kansas City, where he served as chairman of the building com'ite for the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum.

With wise and conservative handling of many problems which the grain trade has dropped into his lap, the new pres. of the company, Frank A. Theis, has won the approval and admiration of grain dealers throughout the country. Probably he is the youngest in the country to head so large a terminal grain company. But he was next to the youngest man to ever head the Kansas City Board of Trade when he was elected its pres. in 1931, and his broad understanding of the industry has led to his filling many important posts in the interests of the trade. His experience includes a membership in the agricultural com'ite of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a directorship in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and a post as head of the wheat section of the AAA, to which he was



Frank A. Theis, new pres., Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

drafted in June, 1933, and from which he resigned early last year to return to his private interests. In St. Joseph, early this month, he was elected chairman of a trucking com'ite to study and find a solution to the trucking problem in the grain trade.

Mr. Theis entered the grain business upon graduating from the University of Kansas in 1912 with a law degree. In 1918 he became a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He is married and has two children. The daughter, Mary Louise Theis, and the son, Willis G., are students in the University of Missouri.



Fred C. Vincent, retiring pres. and chairman of the board of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Commerce, Mo., Jan. 12.—The corn crop is so poor here that we will handle very little corn.—Anderson Merc. Co.

Hermann, Mo., Jan. 9.—Wheat is looking bad thru here. The Hessian fly ate so much of it that the ground looks bare.—F. W. Meyer.

Seward, Neb., Jan. 10.—Fall wheat and rye have plenty of moisture and are in good shape, at this time covered by 8 inches of snow.—F. A. Engler & Sons.

Ellsworth, Ia., Jan. 16.—Our corn is not dry enough to grade very good yet and it won't be much better until we have some drying weather. Oats was a rather short crop considering the quantity and quality, and the farmers are feeding lots of it, as it is cheaper feed than corn.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Holtville, Cal., Jan. 18.—The growers have practically finished planting wheat and barley in the Imperial Valley, there will, however, be a few more late plantings to go in. Stands at this writing are excellent and prospects are for good crops. It is rather difficult at this time to give an estimate of the acreage, but believe the two combined will be some larger than last year, with wheat being considerable heavier. The milo maize harvest is practically over with about 10% left to go. Yields have been fair, averaging from one ton to one and one-half per acre. Some of the later crops show some frost and rain damage.—Imperial Valley Milling Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 17.—Winter wheat in the United States is in fair to good condition, especially in the area east of the Mississippi River, or the soft winter wheat belt. This crop was sown under favorable conditions, with sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and good weather to stimulate growth, so that the crop is in good shape to withstand the winter. A snow covering was received early, which has remained in many places up to the present time. Some sections received rains and warmer weather, so the snow covering is gone. In the hard winter wheat area of western Kansas and Nebraska, running into Colorado, New Mexico and parts of northern Texas, crop conditions are not so favorable.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8.—Concerning the expectations of a greatly increased spring wheat acreage for this coming crop due to the cessa-

tion of governmental regulation of acreage, it is well to give some consideration to other factors that are more than likely to develop to counteract such expectations. Chief of these, of course, will be soil and weather conditions at seeding time. However, there is at this time a shortage of good seed on most of the farms. These farmers will be put to extra, and in some cases, unsuccessful efforts to obtain seed to their liking, meaning particularly not badly rust shrunken. Then, because of last season's serious rust damage, many farmers will increase their other crops at the expense of wheat acres, to some extent fearing a repetition of that scourge. While those who have in past seasons signed up for acreage reduction will be free to seed all they want, there are those who were not signers, but who seeded extra amounts in the expectation government efforts would promote higher prices.—H. C. Donovan, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Our reports indicate that there is an increase in acreage only in the eastern ½ of Kansas, with not more than a normal acreage in the western ½ and a majority of opinion is that there was a decrease in that section. While moisture during the last month has been of a very meager quantity, yet over almost the entire state some precipitation has occurred and this added to good November rainfall, finds the fall sown crop continuing to show good promise in an area comprising approximately 10,000,000 acres. There is a considerable deficiency of moisture in 20 counties, the sown acreage in which is reported as 4,174,000 acres. In the balance of the state the plant is late, weak, and suggests a very uncertain prospect at this time. The good territory, while somewhat spotted, is as a whole very promising altho a survey of the moisture records does not show that any of the deficiency in sub-soil moisture has been replenished. Therefore, the outcome, while promising in this area comprising 10,000,000 acres, at this time is dependent upon not only normal rainfall and other normal conditions, from this time forward, but to a very even and timely distribution of additional moisture. The plant, while not unusually large and at this time, frozen back, is according to our reports, well rooted and more hardy than for several seasons, and should be in position to withstand even more unfavorable weather than has been the case the past two seasons. We continue to be optimistic on prospects in the before mentioned area, with a continued outlook for a considerably larger crop in 1936 than those produced the past two seasons, should normal conditions prevail until maturity. Moisture, mostly in the form of snow, in small amounts, though over most all the west, during the past week, has again been very beneficial.—H. L. Robinson.

Benton County, Ark., increased its wheat acreage from 3,100 in 1929 to 7,709 in 1934.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and No. 2 yellow soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat															
Option	High	Low	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
Chicago	107	88 ½	102 ½	101 ½	101 ½	100 ½	100	99 ½	99 ¾	100 ¼	100 ½	100 ½	100	100	100	100
Winnipeg	102 ½	85 ½	88 ½	88	88 ¼	87 ½	87 ¾	87 ½	87 ¾	87 ½	88 ½	88 ½	88	88	88	88
Liverpool*	96 ½	80 ½	93 ½	92 ½	93 ½	94 ¼	93 ¾	94 ½	95 ½	94 ½	95 ½	95 ¾	95 ¾	95	95	95
Kansas City	108 ½	88 ½	101 ¼	100 ¼	100 ½	99 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	99 ¼	99 ½	99	98 ¾
Minneapolis	125 ½	99 ½	109 ¾	108 ½	109 ¾	108 ½	107 ½	108 ¾	108 ½	108 ¾	108 ½	109 ½	109 ½	109 ½	109	108 ½
Duluth, durum	105 ½	88 ½	104 ½	102 ½	102 ½	101 ½	100 ½	102	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½	101 ½
Milwaukee	106 ½	89 ½	102 ½	101 ½	101 ½	100 ½	100	99 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½
	Corn															
Chicago	67 ½	56	61 ¼	60 ½	60 ½	60 ½	59 ¾	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	59 ½
Kansas City	62 ½	56 ½	61 ¼	61	60 ½	60 ½	59 ¾	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60 ½
Milwaukee	66 ½	56 ½	61 ½	60 ½	60 ½	60 ½	59 ¾	60	60 ½	60	60	60	60	60	60	60 ½
	Oats															
Chicago	37 ½	26 ½	28 ½	28 ¾	28 ½	28	27 ¾	27 ½	28	28	28	28	28	28	28 ½	28 ½
Winnipeg	35 ½	29 ½	32 ½	31 ½	32 ½	32	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
Minneapolis	29 ½	24 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½	26 ½
Milwaukee	37 ½	26 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	27 ¾	27 ½	28	28	28	28	28	28	28 ½	28 ½
	Rye															
Chicago	59	45	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	53 ½	53 ½	53 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½	54 ½
Minneapolis	59	42 ½	49 ½	49	49 ½	48 ½	48 ½	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½	50	50	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½
Winnipeg	53	41 ½	45 ½	44 ½	45 ½	44 ½	44 ½	44 ½	44 ½	44 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½
Duluth	58 ½	46 ½	50 ½	50 ½	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Barley															
Minneapolis	40 ½	35 ½	38 ¾	38 ¼	37 ¾	37 ¼	37 ¼	37 ¾	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	38 ½	38 ½	37 ½	37 ½
Winnipeg	42 ½	34 ½	38	37 ½	37 ¾	37 ¼	37 ¼	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½	37 ½
Chicago, cash	93	....	90	83	....	87	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Inherent Strength in May Wheat

Substantial long lines of wheat had been built up on the assumption that a brisk demand for flour would follow the Supreme Court decision inasmuch as stocks were virtually exhausted prior to settlement of the case. When mills failed to rush in and buy wheat on a broad scale, disappointed longs began to liquidate and sentiment became rather bearish.

Mills have stressed uncertainties over the possibility of further taxes and this has had a tendency to restrain flour buying and keep it on a hand-to-mouth basis. However, there is no question but that there has been a substantial increase in flour demand and millers have been quickly absorbing offerings of the futures on the breaks, as well as picking up cash supplies actively.

The latter brings us to the most important factor influencing the price of Chicago May contracts. The December wheat situation plainly indicated that the lack of contract supplies in this market, except those held at large premiums, is pronounced. Had there been supplies obtainable, the premiums of from 5c to 8c of the December over May would certainly have brought forth more deliveries. From the best information we can obtain, there is little chance of any consequential movement of good grades to this market at prevailing prices and even at levels considerably higher. It appears virtually certain that May wheat in this market must advance to a point where Canadian wheat can be brought in. It is not to be assumed from this that we expect May wheat to advance to a premium over Winnipeg, which would fully cover the duty, inasmuch as adjustment of premiums enters into the picture. In the first place, Canadian wheat which would be deliverable on contracts here is at a discount under Winnipeg May and would probably command a premium over our future, this because of its relative value compared with even the highest grade of red wheats.

We feel it is only a matter of a short time before this inherent strength in Chicago May position will be felt.

Some mention should be made of the fact that we are in what is known as the "calendar period" for selling wheat. In other words, it is the period when, under normal conditions, seasonal influences are expected to have a depressing effect on values. This particular "calendar period" extends theoretically from Jan. 10 to Feb. 22 and is based on a simple factor. It is the assumption that heavy clearances from the southern hemisphere—Argentina and Australia—will weigh on the markets at a time when speculation is at a low ebb owing to the absence of any important crop scare news. With Argentina out of the competition this year and Australian wheat being absorbed rapidly without any ill effect on prices, it may readily be seen that the seasonal influences can not be expected to have their usual depressing effect.—John H. Pitt, for Thomson & McKinnon.

Farm Wheat Supply and Distribution

Farm wheat supply for the season beginning July 1, 1935 (July 1 farm stocks plus crops) was 645 million bushels compared with 557 million for the previous season.

Six months (July 1 to January 1) distribution is estimated by us, on the basis of reports from our crop correspondents as follows:

Used for fall seeding 62 million against 58 million the year before; fed to live stock six months 70 million against 63 million in like period the year before; marketed from farms six months 356 million against 300 million the year before; January 1 farm stocks 157 million against 136 million a year ago.

January 1 wheat stocks in country mills and elevators are estimated 80 million bushels against 83 million a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ellsworth, Ia., Jan. 16.—The grain movement will not be overly heavy from here this season, or until the new oats crop at least.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Farm movement has remained light and will continue so regardless of price movements. The area containing farm stocks is so small that even a selling wave on the part of the farmer would affect receipts very little.—H. L. Robinson.

San Francisco, Cal.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,460 tons, barley 27,152, oats 110, corn 40, beans 11,500 sacks, compared with wheat 4,166 tons, barley 21,632, oats 455, beans 22,280 sacks, in December, 1934.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, Grain Trade Ass'n.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Approximately 10,000,000 bus. of grain were ground or otherwise consumed in the St. Joseph market during 1935. A total of 137,318 tons of feed was produced compared to 107,903 tons in 1934. Oats receipts of 4,760,000 bus. for 1935 set a new annual market record, comparing with 3,758,000 bus. in 1934 and 4,558,000 bus. in 1933. August, 1935, receipts amounted to 1,016,000 bus.

New York, N. Y.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,859,233 bus., corn 69,000, oats 146,950, rye 1,700, barley 35,032, flaxseed 568,680, compared with wheat 1,794,233 bus., corn 407,427, oats 1,651,621, rye 50,000, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,334,000 bus., oats 44,000, compared with wheat 1,340,000 bus., in December, 1934.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Portland, Ore.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 713,075 bus., corn 136,320, oats 43,947, rye 1,194, barley 14,362, flaxseed 9,768, compared with wheat 655,600 bus., corn 110,906, oats 92,439, rye 1,074, barley 19,231, flaxseed 34,472, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 317,924 bus., corn 14,607, oats 76,474, compared with wheat 237,374 bus., corn 9,286, oats 187,930, barley 1,478, in December, 1934.—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

St. Louis, Mo.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 586,500 bus., corn 1,621,500, oats 388,000, rye 4,500, barley 233,600, compared with wheat 471,000 bus., corn 1,120,500, oats 213,000, rye 7,500, barley 128,000, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 524,266 bus., corn 557,315, oats 271,500, rye 10,500, barley 56,562, compared with wheat 694,900 bus., corn 180,000, oats 192,550, rye 9,100, barley 4,900, in December, 1934.—Merchants Exchange, C. B. Rader, sec'y.

Boston, Mass.—Exportation of grain was resumed from Boston when the steamer Agra sailed for Antwerp, Jan. 10. Aboard the vessel were 272,533 bus. Canadian wheat, part of the 1,000,000 bus. recently brot to Boston by rail and put into elevators for export. This was the first full cargo of grain to go out of Boston since Mar. 17, 1934, and the first shipment of any size since Dec. 15, 1934. As soon as the grain had been loaded, cars brot 92,500 bus. additional Canadian wheat.—L.V.S.

Peoria, Ill.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 32,400 bus., corn 1,100,900, oats 180,900, rye 233,800, barley 294,800, soybeans 412 cars, compared with wheat 130,800 bus., corn 1,092,600, oats 62,000, rye 191,200, barley 304,200, soybeans 29 cars, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 49,600 bus., corn 521,000, oats 168,000, rye 19,200, barley 112,000, compared with wheat 109,200 bus., corn 520,200, oats 62,000, rye 54,000, barley 72,800, in December, 1934.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Board of Trade.

Ft. William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain at Ft. William—Port Arthur for the calendar years of 1935 and 1934 are as follows, the figures given first being those for 1935. Receipts were wheat 148,169,460 bus. and 147,

393,606 bus.; oats 11,303,794 and 9,624,056; barley 7,110,490 and 12,193,784; flaxseed 461,441 and 180,281; rye 1,269,248 and 1,080,177. Shipments were wheat 166,522,210 bus. and 154,140,073 bus.; oats 13,428,946 and 15,527,542; barley 7,789,542 and 13,555,248; flaxseed 562,054 and 367,127; rye 729,441 and 688,966.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Cincinnati, O.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 118,400 bus., shelled corn 489,000, oats 82,000, rye 11,200, barley 1,600, compared with wheat 123,200 bus., shelled corn 385,500, oats 62,000, rye 9,800, barley 1,600, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 326,400 bus., shelled corn 277,500, oats 48,000, rye 1,400, compared with wheat 168,000 bus., shelled corn 207,000, oats 44,000, rye 9,800, in December, 1934.—John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing, Board of Trade.

Duluth, Minn.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 558,033 bus., corn 76,719, oats 619,456, rye 503,265, barley 380,581, flaxseed 8,258, compared with wheat 597,741 bus., corn 11,394, oats 317,301, rye 2,539, barley 354,551, flaxseed 10,533, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,872,908 bus., corn 239,921, oats 1,181,357, rye 42,851, barley 649,488, flaxseed 211,261, compared with wheat 1,865,916 bus., corn 432,916, oats 156,359, rye 135,251, barley 1,178,610, flaxseed 48,058, in December, 1934.—Chas. F. Macdonald, sec'y Board of Trade.

Ft. Williams, Ont.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 4,085,829 bus., oats 501,677, rye 59,351, barley 219,952, mixed grain 3,653, flaxseed 42,103, compared with wheat 5,956,750 bus., oats 513,711, rye 32,204, barley 374,632, mixed grain 8,228, flaxseed 9,599, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,874,635 bus., corn 2,200, oats 1,394,152, barley 33,731, mixed grain 3,087, flaxseed 80,128, compared with wheat 2,988,703 bus., corn 1,250, oats 530,859, barley 387,696, mixed grain 6,390, flaxseed 44,847, in December, 1934.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Grain receipts at St. Joseph for 1935, compared with those for 1934, were as follows, the 1935 figures being given first: wheat 6,864,000 bus. and 5,744,000 bus.; corn 3,361,500 and 8,601,000; oats 4,760,000 and 3,758,000; rye 28,500 and 48,000; barley 127,750 and 7,000; kafr 3,000 and 3,000; milo maize 10,500 and 6,000; total, 15,155,250 and 18,167,000 bus. Shipments were: Wheat 4,716,800 bus. and 5,964,800 bus.; corn 3,105,000 and 7,938,000; oats 654,000 and 1,034,000; rye 6,000 and 13,500; barley 40,250 and 71,750; milo maize none and 1,500; total 8,522,050 and 15,023,550 bus.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Vancouver, B. C.—Total shipments of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators for December, 1935, compared with December, 1934, were as follows, respectively: Wheat 4,585,902 bus. and 3,050,865 bus.; oats 234,130 and 652,964; barley 11,455 and 103,925; rye 28,929 (for 1935). Total receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators for 1935 and 1934, respectively, were as follows: Wheat 46,582,449 bus. and 51,718,371 bus.; oats 2,736,885 and 5,222,010; barley 419,157 and 1,023,912; flaxseed 2,981 and 1,853; rye 8,837 and 8,277.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Spokane, Wash.—The close of the year found not more than 20% of the wheat crop of Washington, Idaho and Oregon in the hands of the farmers and only from 10 to 15% in Montana. This compares with about 40% regarded as a normal carryover at this time of year. This puts the leading cereal of the Inland Empire in the best technical position in years. The improvement enjoyed by the farmer due to whittling down the surplus is better emphasized by the Apr. 1 last showing, when it was estimated that more than 50% of the wheat was still in farmers' hands. Extreme carryovers of wheat in the Inland Empire has ranged from 45 to 60%. Grain dealers regarded the present showing as extreme in the direction of reduced supplies. Coupled with the prospect of getting away from a burdensome carryover of wheat in 1936, slow steady rains in Big Bend have improved generally the soil for spring wheat planting. Soil conditions in the Palouse also have improved from precipitation.—F.K.H.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 18.—Corn is moving in good volume, best movement we have seen for years and never had better corn in Eastern-Central Indiana than we have this year. Heav-

ily loaded with moisture, very little of it testing less than 23% to 24% moisture, when it comes in. An occasional car of 23%. What we need is some sunshine and a little breeze blowing, if we could get a few dry days there would be a marked improvement in the condition of corn. Can't help but feel friendly to all grains and believe although statistics show a falling off in cattle and hogs and sheep, that farmers are feeding corn very heavily in this part of the country. Farmers are afraid to crib it, and keep it. Those who are shipping corn to market now, in our opinion, will be buyers later on. We are shipping a car of corn to an elevator now, that shipped over 25,000 bushels, who is in a good poultry district and wants good No. 2 Yellow corn to use in poultry feed. His corn that he has is not suitable for baby chick feed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 18.—Corn receipts were rather liberal in all markets most of the week. Selling by the country, however, has been checked by the snow and the decline in price. Industries continue to be the best buyers, although considerable corn is moving out every day by truck. Shipping demand is rather disappointing. There is no improvement in the moisture of our Illinois corn, and receipts are beginning to show more damage. Farmers who have this high moisture corn cribbed and expect to carry it until next spring and summer will not only have to stand a tremendous shrink in weight but in all probability will have corn of poor quality on account of heavy damage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture makes the following report:

	Average 1928-32	1935	1936
CROP	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn	1,389,327	810,479	1,342,908
Wheat	248,672	137,504	159,390
Oats	688,284	343,779	771,452

*Data based on corn for grain.

Grain Imports

Arrivals of foreign grain at United States ports in the week ended Jan. 9 were: Argentine corn, 319,820 bus., including 228,000 at Albany, 19,820 at Philadelphia, and 72,000 at Los Angeles; Canadian milling wheat, 294,174 bus. at Buffalo.

At San Francisco, Argentine corn was quoted f.o.b. cars at 75½c with grain for January and February shipment quoted at 74c, delivered San Francisco, duty paid.

Some Argentine corn in store at New York was offered at the close of last week at 73c, or about 1c a bu. under quotations on domestic No. 3 yellow corn.

Canadian Wheat Stocks in Store

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 10 shows a decrease of 3,817,747 bus. compared with the previous week and an increase of 215,674 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1935. The visible supply was reported as 256,927,907 bus. compared with the revised figure of 260,745,654 bus. for the previous week and 256,712,233 bus. for the week ending Jan. 11, 1935.

During the past few weeks, the visible supply has fallen steadily until it is now little above the level of a year ago. The primary movement into country elevators has slackened further and the outward movement has been brisker than in 1934-35. The downward trend of the visible supply curve should be sharper than in the previous year because the marketing of the crop is further advanced and the forward bookings for export greater.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 3, 1936, amounted to 1,142,188 bus., a decrease of 657,182 bus. from the previous week's total when 1,799,370 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 830,090 bus. For the 22 weeks ending Jan. 3, 1936, and Jan. 4, 1935, 181,463,350 and 174,615,473 bus. were received from the farms.

Stocks of grain in western country elevators during the week ending Jan. 10 were: 91,103,454 bus. wheat, 5,161,346 oats, 3,638,148 barley, 387,633 flaxseed, and 1,149,606 rye.

During the same week overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 2,579,299 bus.—Hon. W. D. Euler, M. P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Trucks! Trucks!! Trucks!!!

What Shall Be Done?

Realizing the destructive inroads being made upon their business by the itinerant trucker, grain dealers from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, at the call of the Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n assembled in St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8 for a "town-hall" meeting to discuss ways and means to forcibly combat, with regulatory laws, this rapidly growing menace, which many think will eventually seriously curtail the activity of all those engaged in the handling of grain thru country elevators and the terminal markets.

The problem was dissected from every conceivable angle, and the groundwork was laid for an organized drive for state regulation of the motor carriers. A committee was appointed to constitute the nucleus of an organization which, under plans approved by those at the meeting, will embrace the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois and Colorado and will seek enactment of a uniform law in those states for the regulation of motor trucks.

Representatives from the state grain associations of these eight states will be asked to meet in Kansas City Feb. 8 for the purpose of further development of a plan to be followed. Grain dealers in these states who have grievances against truckers are urged to get in touch with the committee, citing their experience. Evidence of this kind will be needed for convincing legislators of the necessity of passing regulatory laws.

Under the dynamic leadership of Chester L. Weekes of St. Joseph, who with the able assistance of Frank Stoll and George A. Stites, lost no time in getting the meeting under way. There was no lost motion. Those in attendance were soon convinced of the seriousness of the problem and gave each session close attention.

CHESTER L. WEEKES, opening the session, said: There has been one or two preliminary meetings held informally to form ways and means at arriving at a solution of the trucking problem as it affects the grain trade. With that in view, it was suggested that an Executive Com'ite be appointed, to be in the nature of a permanent com'ite to carry out the will of this meeting, and they together with sub-committees will make a careful investigation of the various forms of legislation, then get back of any bills that will help to solve the problem.

FRANK STOLL, sec'y-treas. Southwest County Elevators, Kansas City, Mo. The situation is so complex, and involves so many different and various factors, that sub-com'ites should be appointed to make a study of the situation. We cannot hope to get the matter straightened out today, but we can go a long way towards this goal. For the executive com'ite I would like to place in nomination the following: Frank A. Theis, Kansas City; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo., Sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n; D. O. Milligan, sec'y Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.; H. L. Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. A. Stites, pres. Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Union, Nebr., and Chester L. Weekes.

This com'ite was unanimously elected. Frank M. Stoll was appointed temporary sec'y.

FRANK A. THEIS, pres. Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and chairman of the Trucking Com'ite, Kansas City Board of Trade, said: It is quite obvious that some of us are experiencing some very serious difficulties in the merchandising and handling of our normal business. Therefore, I would like to recommend for the benefit of the com'ite that has just been appointed, that it would be well to start out with a grievance report and let's hear from some of the country dealers as to just what their prob-

lems are. This is a big subject. It has been studied for a number of years, not much progress has been made toward correcting the competition with trucks, but I think the men here from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri know this problem better perhaps than some of the rest of us.

R. W. NOSKY, Nebraska City, Nebr.; L. A. Davis, Liberty, Mo.; Guy Jones, Eagle, Neb.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo., and E. V. Wolfe, Smithville, Mo., were called in turn and gave a clear picture of the grain trucking business in their territory.

CHAIRMAN WEEKES appointed the following as a traffic com'ite: Walter Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade; N. K. Thomas, sec'y St. Joseph Grain Exchange; C. B. Rader, sec'y St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Mr. Kuhn of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Mr. Weekes said: They are to make a study of the traffic end and to contact the railroad executives and to appeal to them for their co-operation, and, if necessary, to get the support of the railroad companies in helping us to formulate helpful legislation, or getting the railroads to cooperate with the dealers in restoring rates, interstate privileges, etc., that will help in handling this problem. A lot of this business will go back into regular channels if we can have restored some of the rates grain enjoyed in the past.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Altho the heavy snow of the night before held down the attendance, there was an increase in the number at the afternoon session, which was opened by an address by Hugh Drake, chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission.

Mr. Drake said: I have studied the national regulatory bill and I am for it. I think you can have a state regulatory law as some of the states have, which will make it unnecessary for as much complete regulation by the federal government as is planned. This law contains a provision for joint boards, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Members of four regulatory commissions to sit on a joint board. We will have to sit there and hear complaints, make decisions, and of course, the decisions of the joint board will be applicable to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There are three types of legislation which will affect transportation by trucks particularly. One of them is regulation in its pure sense. Another one is legislation which is for revenue, such as you pay the tax for the use of highways. Another is your police regulatory laws. There is a place for all three of them. I am absolutely sold on regulatory legislation. What I mean is that if a state or national agency regulation is to have jurisdiction, it should have all jurisdiction, not limited. I have come to the conclusion that proper regulation if applied by reasonable interpretation, will cure all of your transportation problems. I am absolutely against nationalization or subsidization of any form of transportation. Some of you men living in other states may want to know why Nebraska hasn't any regulation. The reason can be labelled "practical politics" and your job is to use the same "practical politics" to get the type of legislation you need.

I am not talking against the trucking group, I have a lot of friends in the industry. However, the same groups which defeated the legislation in the last four sessions are now trying to get it through to save themselves. If you get the right type of legislation, you are going to save both the truckers and the railroads under an adequate transportation system.

In the state of Nebraska there are 2,000 miles of railroad that are doomed. We are holding some of them off, have been for three years, hoping in the meantime to get some regulation to save them. When you take a branch railroad out of a county, you must face an economical loss that no state can long stand. The small town is the life blood of the state, and unregulated competition is wrecking it. In order to save it we must put transportation on the proper basis.

Nebraska will lose 250 of these small towns and a lot of railroad mileage if we do not adopt regulatory legislation.

Mr. Drake was bombarded with questions, which he answered.

MR. SCOTT: I think there is no question but what all thoughtful people, informed on these questions, feel they should be regulated by commission, but this matter we are considering here goes a little beyond that, although that would be helpful, in the sense that a great deal if not all competition we are discussing here comes from the so-called private trucker, the man who is both a merchant and a trucker. Has your national ass'n ever considered measures to deal with this fellow? In a general way, what is the remedy you people see for that condition?

MR. DRAKE: The answer to your first question is yes. To the second will say that if you can pass the right kind of legislation it will take care of him. If he hauls goods for a third party, he is a common carrier. We will have that under the new federal law. If he performs any common carrier service, he will be reached, but if not, confines his hauling grain, one direction and coal another and charges, he is both a merchant and a carrier. I know of no remedy except to make greater competition with all other common carriers. Rates, hours of service, insurance, and would lay up on him all of the burdens the common carrier must assume.

Recently we called together 400 truckers representing about 75% of the commercial truckers in Nebraska, and they are very anxious to get rid of the fly-by-night trucker. The wild cat, unregulated truck is ruining the small town merchant.

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.: Supposing the wild cat truck is eliminated from the picture wouldn't it be natural in the evolution of things, that trucking transportation would come into the hands of stronger companies, having a dozen or 20 truck lines, or trucks?

MR. DRAKE: That is natural on commercial trucks. Every town will have its truck. There is one thing in truck transportation that can't be helped, and that is the use of the truck on cross country hauls.

S. W. KEYS, Platte City, Mo., caused much amusement in his recitation of the truck menace in his locality, and doubted Mr. Drake's ability to enforce a regulatory law with the small sum of \$10,000.

J. N. CAMPBELL, sec'y Nebr. Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb., A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y-treas. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.; W. O. Sand, sec'y Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kans., Hutchinson, Kan.; D. O. Milligan, sec'y Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia., and Oscar Heline (farmer), pres. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa, Marcus, Ia., each explained their association's stand on the situation and pledged its support of any law which would regulate trucks.

Floyd F. Shields, special attorney with the Kansas State Co-op. Commission, Topeka, Kan., in discussing his state's method controlling truck transportation said: In the last 60 days I have been before various business organizations, and their views as they express them, agree with yours in some cases, and are exactly opposite in others. In your attempt to regulate the man you are speaking of here, you are of course, striking at other similar carriers in other lines of business, who will be equally affected by any law you might attempt to pass.

In Kansas we started the motor carrier regulation in 1925. The first motor carrier, motor vehicle operating on the highway regulation in Kansas, was the common carrier. As we knew him at that time he operated over a regular route. That was one class being regulated. There is the carrier who vitally affects your business, who holds himself out to haul for anybody who wishes for anybody, and not to any fixed termini. We may not term him a common carrier, but he may be a carrier who deals in the commodity he is hauling, so in 1925 we had the fixed route over fixed termini. It was an attempt to regulate the carrier who was competing with other forms of transportation, the railroad. It continued in that manner until 1931.

Then the legislature attempted to regulate other types of carriers, that is those who are known in our law as contract carriers. In addition to that they attempted to regulate the private carrier, one who hauls his own property in his own truck, or at least hauls his property

[Concluded on page 61]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Holtville, Cal.—Regarding our recent fire, of Nov. 28, construction was started on a new mill and warehouse several days ago. As most all the grain on the Pacific Coast, Southern California particularly, is harvested in sacks there is no need for large elevators in the producing sections. Our mill will consist of a feed grinding and mixing unit, recleaner, barley roll, Carter Disc, etc., in other words just a feed mill. We will have the only complete mill of this type in the Imperial Valley.—Imperial Valley Milling Co., by C. A. Butler.

COLORADO

Boulder, Colo.—Homer and Merrill Blacker, doing business under the firm name of Blacker Bros., have completed a new grain elevator here, on the site of the old Boulder Flour Mill, where it has good railroad facilities.

Platteville, Colo.—While Mr. Ottesen was away from his elevator about half an hour for lunch, at noon on Jan. 8, thieves entered the elevator office, after breaking a panel of the door and springing the lock, looted the cash drawer and safe, and escaped without being seen by anyone. They obtained about \$51 in cash, leaving \$19 in checks. The entire contents of the safe, which was unlocked, including mortgages, notes, papers and drawers, were stolen. At approximately the same time, the Frank Ottesen elevator office at Fort Lupton was burglarized, while Frank Ottesen was away at noon, the loss in this case being \$43 in cash and the papers and drawers in the safe. The thieves gained entrance by breaking the west door to the elevator.

ILLINOIS

Benson, Ill.—The James Shields Elvtr. is now Shields Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—A. M. Shields.

Lombard, Ill.—The Lombard Milling Co. recently opened its new up-to-date feed mill.

Morton, Ill.—The Hauter Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a new 10-ton scale, with a platform 18 feet long and 8 feet wide.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Fire which broke out in the boiler room of the plant of the M. D. King Milling Co. damaged the power house roof on Jan. 5.

Disco (Dallas City, p. o.), Ill.—Virgil Rice has leased the Disco Elvtr., which he will operate. Roy Scott has been operating this elevator for several years.

Carlinville, Ill.—An addition under construction at the plant of the Carlinville Feed Co., Frank Knoetzer owner, will be used for warehouse purposes.

Eureka, Ill.—A new dust collecting system has been installed in the mill plant of the Eureka Milling Co., J. D. Schumacher, owner, who has completely modernized his mill.

Mackinaw, Ill.—The Kunce Feed & Products Co., of Delavan, Ill., who have been operating the Zehr Feed Mill here for several months, are reported to have discontinued business, and Dan S. Zehr has resumed operation of his mill.

Walnut, Ill.—W. J. Kelly, an employee at the Walnut Grain Co.'s elevator, narrowly escaped death recently when he fell 50 feet from a manlift in the elevator building which gave way as Kelly was nearing the top. He received internal injuries, but was reported to be recovering.

Walnut, Ill.—The Gonigam-Bass Co., which operates a feed mill and deals in lumber, building supplies, farm machinery and livestock, will hereafter be known as the Gonigam-Bass-Hill Co., Cliff Hill, an employee of the company for the past 10 years, having been taken into the firm.

Streator, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Streator territory will be held at the Plumb Hotel, this city, Jan. 23, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner will be served. A number of important matters will be taken up for discussion.

Springfield, Ill.—A charter has been granted to the Illinois Soy Products of Delaware to operate in this state; capital stock, \$26,000; to buy, sell, manufacture, process, etc., soybeans. The company's Illinois plant is located near the stockyards, on Sangamon Ave.

Montezuma, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, has purchased the elevator on the river here from T. F. McEvers, and the company has also built a large ear corn crib across the river from Montezuma equipped with ear corn elevator and truck lift, and J. H. Fuller is in charge.

Ottawa, Ill.—Three more bins are being added to the new 10,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Terra Cotta Grain Co., by George Saathoff, as reported in the Dec. 11 Journals. The extra bins are over the driveway and will add 4,000 bus. to the capacity of the plant, making it 14,000 bus.

Warren, Ill.—W. J. Kennedy, of Winslow, together with four other Winslow men, has bought the former Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the reported sum of \$1,000. It was reported that the purchase was made principally for the machinery in the elevator, which has been operated for several years by Emmett T. Scott, former manager for the Farmers Co., which went into bankruptcy nearly five years ago.

Ashland, Ill.—Harry W. McLaughlin, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, who disappeared last July 9, while on a honeymoon trip in Springfield, is reported to be living with his wife in Chicago. More than a week after he disappeared from a hotel in Springfield, his car was found abandoned near Waco, Tex. Amnesia was said to have been the cause of his disappearance.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of trade memberships are selling at \$6,000 net to the buyer, an advance of \$200 over the previous sale.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of January has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5% per annum.

Stein, Brennan & Co. have leased the banking space in the Roanoke Bldg., to which location it will move in the spring from its present quarters after extensive alterations are made.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Board of Trade will open its fifth annual series of educational lectures on Jan. 23, in Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg., at which time A. P. Allensworth, Argentine agricultural authority, will speak.

A total of 14,690,349 bus. of grain was transferred from private to public elevators during 1935, according to the annual report of the grain com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade, Frank G. Coe chairman. Number of cars sampled, 53,189; cars tested for moisture, 34,100.

James A. Cavaney has been suspended from trading privileges by the Board of Trade. The action was the outgrowth of a controversy between Cavaney and Faroll Bros. over a partnership agreement and does not involve any transactions in grain. Cavaney withdrew as a partner of the firm in 1930.

PUBLIC SALE

at Yorkville, Ill., Feb. 1, 1936
30,000 bushels, modern grain elevator, on
private ground; electric power, 10 ton Fair-
banks Scale, No. 9 Bowshar Grinder; located
in excellent farming community. Coal and
lumber business in connection. Address

R. W. BOSTON, Receiver,
Yorkville, Illinois
or phone Edgewater 1511, Chicago

The membership of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 6, 1936, numbered 1,549. The pro rata amount assessed by the board for the ensuing fiscal year is \$250, payable Feb. 1. If a member so desires, he may pay the assessment in four equal installments of \$62.50, paying the installments on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1.

A talk was given by Bernard W. Snow, vice-pres. of Bartlett Frazier Co., before the Junior Ass'n of Commerce, on Jan. 20, in the Terrace Garden of the Morrison Hotel at noon, his subject being "The Downfall of the AAA." C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the same company and chairman of the Board of Trade grain com'ite on national affairs, also spoke.

A com'ite of 12 was appointed by Pres. Boylan, of the Chicago Board of Trade, to report on what trading hours the exchange would follow after Chicago changes to eastern time on Mar. 1, in accordance with an expected decision of the city council of Chicago. At a recent meeting of the grain com'ite on national affairs, which is composed of representatives of American grain exchanges, it was tentatively agreed that from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. would be most acceptable. Present trading hours are from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m.

Judge Holly on Jan 14 dissolved the order staying the action of the directors of the Board of Trade taken Oct. 25, and the announcement was made of the expulsion of Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, suspension of E. S. Rosenbaum for 5 years and termination of corporate privileges of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Emanuel and Edwin Rosenbaum plan an appeal for a review by the circuit court of the board's action against them, according to Attorney John S. Miller, and they have six months' time in which to file the petition.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. on Jan. 8, the following were elected governors: Harvey S. Austrian, J. R. Meyer, Orrin S. Dowse, Harry C. Schaack and R. F. Thompson, for three-year terms. George A. Koehl was named a governor for a two-year term to fill a vacancy. On Jan. 10 the following officers of the clearing corp. were elected: Pres., Richard F. Uhlmann; vice-presidents, Orrin S. Dowse and Frank A. Miller; sec'y, Howard Ellis; ass't sec'y, William H. Symmes; treas., C. V. Esser-oger; ass't treas. and manager, Karl H. Rehberg; ass't manager, L. A. Collins.

The annual report of the weighing and custodian com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade, S. O. Dowse chairman, shows that of a total of 111,692 cars (all commodities) weighed into store during 1935, 4,339 cars were soybeans. Total cars weighed in 1934, 107,970. Grain weighed into store, by lake vessels and barges, in 1935, was 19,091,837 bus.; out of store, by lake vessels and barges, 9,969,620 bus., making a total of 29,061,547 bus., compared with 55,375,273 bus. weighed in 1934. Grain weighed from trucks into store, 6,292 trucks. Average number of bus. per car, into store: Wheat 1,429, corn 1,484, oats 1,868, rye 1,623, barley 1,611.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have re-appointed Fred H. Clutton sec'y of the board and William B. Bosworth ass't sec'y. The executive com'ite of the board is as follows: Kenneth S. Templeton, chairman; Siebel C. Harris, and John E. Brennan. Pres. Boylan announced the appointment of L. N. Perrin to serve instead of the president on the business conduct com'ite. James M. R. Glaser was appointed to the business conduct com'ite for a term of three years. James A. White was named chairman of the public relations com'ite, a position he has occupied as acting chairman for the past eight months. Other changes in chairmanships are as follows: A. W. Kay, heading the weighing and custodian; O. S. Dowse, warehouse; D. H. Lipsey, transportation; R. I. Mansfield, floor com'ite, and G. J. McKerr, clearing house.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

John J. Murphy, barley specialist for 11 years with Bartlett Frazier Co., joined the staff of Albert Schwill & Co. earlier this month. Mr. Murphy entered the grain business in Milwaukee in 1908, being with Chas. F. Glavin until 1913, then on the road for three years for L. Bartlett & Son, Milwaukee barley buyers for Schlitz Brewing Co. He was on the exchange floor for the Cargill Grain Co. from 1916 until 1925, when he came to Chicago to represent Bartlett Frazier Co., both buying and merchandising barley and oats. He has been pres. of the Chicago Cash Grain Ass'n for two years, and is a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. In his new connection Mr. Murphy will assist in buying barley and in making malt sales to brewers throughout the country.

INDIANA

Boyleston, Ind.—We have installed new truck scales of 15 tons' capacity.—Boyleston Grain Co.

Holland, Ind.—The Holland Mills recently installed a 15-ton truck scale having a 9x20-foot platform.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Hillis Feed Store has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.—C. W. Gottman (Rushville, Ind.).

South Milford, Ind.—Fred Shroyer has taken over the management of the Home Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Lester Long, who is now manager of a hardware store.

Manson (Frankfort p. o.), Ind.—Edward O. Shephard, 61 years of age, manager of the Lake & Reagan Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, died Jan. 4, at the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis, from pneumonia.

Arlington, Ind.—Elmer Hutchinson, ex-pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, on Jan. 3 underwent an operation at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, and at last report was getting along nicely.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The latest additions to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Monticello; the Economy Elvtr. Co. (successor to the Economy Co-op. Co.), Economy, and the Coatsville Elvtr. & Feed Co., Coatsville.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Brokerage Co., of this city, closed its doors on Dec. 19, being unable to carry on thru conditions which were climaxed by the failure of a firm outside of the state which did not meet its obligations to the local firm.

Warren, Ind.—E. R. Bonham, former manager of the Warren Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to accept a position in the agricultural extension department of Purdue University, and has conveyed his interest in the business to Roy L. Mossburg, of Liberty Center, the new manager who succeeds him.

Bristow, Ind.—The local flour mill, owned by Fred Smith and Jake Epple, who operated as the Bristow Milling Co., that burned Dec. 29, as reported in the Journals last number, may be rebuilt, it is said. The loss was estimated at approximately \$18,000, with about \$12,000 insurance. About 4,000 bus. of wheat, feed, flour and hardware were destroyed.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—C. G. Egly, of the firm of C. G. Egly, grain and hay, and Mrs. Egly celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Sunday, Jan. 12, on which day a family dinner was served at 12:30 at the Town House, and open house held from 2 until 5 o'clock at the Egly residence, this city. Mr. Egly entered the grain and hay business in Berne, Ind., to which city he moved in 1886, coming to Ft. Wayne in 1916.

Recently there appeared in the newspapers throughout the state an announcement of the widening of the tax range which has caused some concern among the grain, feed and milling interests. We have had numerous inquiries coming from our members asking if this new ruling would necessitate the payment of income on interstate shipments of grain, feed, etc. Immediately on seeing this in the local newspapers I called up Clarence Jackson, head of the gross income tax division, and inquired definitely as to whether or not the status of the accounting for interstate shipments where receipts on the same come from without the state, had been changed by this new opinion. He informed me that it did not apply to interstate shipments and that until the present case now pending in the courts was decided, the status of withholding payments on shipments would be unchanged.—Fred K. Sale, secy Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—The 300-barrel plant of the Martens & Ketels Milling Co. here has been closed. It was electrically operated.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Seavey & Flarsheim Brokerage Co. has opened a feed department here, with W. S. Donovan as manager.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Arthur Christiansen has succeeded the late D. C. Reitz as superintendent of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama Benton Grain Co. recently held its annual meeting, re-electing all officers. H. P. Jensen was re-appointed manager.—Art Torkelson.

Greene, Ia.—Herman Wolf is operating the feed mill recently purchased from E. L. Bruce & Son, as reported in the Journals, under the name of Wolf's Feed Mill.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been re-organized into a co-operative and the name changed to the Farmers Co-op. Co. H. B. Pitzer will continue as manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—Gordon M. Smith, formerly assistant manager at the Davenport office of Lamson Bros. & Co., was recently transferred to the Sioux City office as manager, succeeding Frank L. O'Connor, deceased.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. C. Baker has been appointed manager of the new feed department recently opened here by the Seavey & Flarsheim Brokerage Co., as reported in the Journals last number.

Hawkeye, Ia.—T. A. Pfund, of Council Bluffs, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. J. Hochberger, recently resigned, as reported in the Journals last number.

Highview, Ia.—John Berogan, manager Polk City Grain Co.'s elevator, was recently appointed manager of the Highview Farmers Grain Co., relieving Jos. Helgevold, resigned. Active change of management took place Jan. 10.—Art Torkelson.

Rinard, Ia.—Carl G. Anderson, formerly second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Albert City, Ia., was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, relieving Chas. Hurd, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Rockford, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange Co. recently held its annual meeting, at which all officers and directors were re-elected, also the manager, E. W. Kluckhom. An increase in business for 1935 well over the two preceding years was reported.—Art Torkelson.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Purity Oats Co. is installing equipment for turning out a special feeding grade of rolled oats, separate from and in addition to the regular table grade of rolled oats. The new product will be suitable for the feeding of poultry and some kinds of livestock.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—A new soybean processing plant is being opened here by the Plymouth Processing Mills, recently organized. The new plant will have a daily capacity of 1,000 bus.

Hudson, Ia.—Officers and directors of the Hudson Lbr. Co., which operates an elevator here, were re-elected at the annual meeting held recently. H. R. Hollis was re-elected sec'y and manager.—Art Torkelson.

Sutherland, Ia.—The engine room of the Olhausen Feed Mill was discovered to be on fire the evening of Jan. 6, but the blaze was put out with a fire extinguisher before the arrival of the fire department.

Postville, Ia.—H. E. Roberts, of Hal Roberts Son, elevator operator, on New Year's day entertained the present and some of the past employees of the Postville elevator at a chicken dinner, with all that goes with it, at the Blue Arrow Cafe, covers being laid for 27. After everyone was seated, his guests gave Mr. Roberts a surprise, when the radio was tuned in, by request, on a Decorah station, and over the ether waves came a New Year greeting to Mr. Roberts, the same having been arranged for unknown to the host. After dinner, the party adjourned to Mr. Roberts' home, where the afternoon was passed at games.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—Suffering from heart trouble, W. F. McCullough, vice-pres. and manager of the grain department of Kansas Milling Co., is in the hospital.

Abilene, Kan.—Another story has been added to the main mill building of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., the plant modernized thruout and new machinery added increasing the capacity from 1,000 to 1,400 barrels a day.

Osage City, Kan.—Ray W. Sturdy has bot the elevator here operated for the past year by himself and Vic Johnson under the firm name of Sturdy & Johnson. Mr. Johnson is returning to private life on his farm.

Plainville, Kan.—The local elevator, formerly owned by the Aurora Mills, of Junction City, Kan., one of several recently sold to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City (as previously reported), will continue to be managed by Tony Glotzbach, manager for the former owners.

Waterville, Kan.—The Whiteside Grain Co., which has operated an elevator here for 25 years, turned over its business on Jan. 2 to the Blue Valley Grain Co., which is under the active management of B. T. Oakley. It was reported in the Nov. 13 Journals that Mr. Oakley had bot the business.

St. Francis, Kan.—Clarence Saathoff has been appointed manager of the Equity Exchange elevator, succeeding Charles Wolf, who has resigned. Mr. Saathoff has been with the company for several years as bookkeeper.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN and FEED
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Operating Elevators at

Milwaukee, Wis.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Schneider, Ind.

Savanna, Ill.

TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY 10,000,000 BUSHELS

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Kingman, Kan.—The local plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, sustained a heavy fire loss on Jan. 7, when the headhouse and one steel tank of the elevator burned, also 30,000 bus. of wheat. Flour in the mill was damaged by smoke. The burned portion of the plant will be replaced at once, the new structure to be of concrete and steel.

KENTUCKY

Tompkinsville, Ky.—The Gid Hollingsworth mill has been bot by Josh Combs & Son.

Eminence, Ky.—Charles C. Crabb, local grain and feed merchant and former pres. of the Eminence Chamber of Commerce, died at his home Dec. 21, from pneumonia. He was 75 years of age.

Auburn, Ky.—Some jute sacks in the plant of the Auburn Mills caught fire on Jan. 1 from unknown cause. About 1,000 sacks were burned. Fire extinguishers and barrels of water were used in putting out the blaze with help from the local fire department. There was also damage to 40 or 50 bus. of shelled corn.

MARYLAND

Ingleside, Md.—A warehouse is under construction for the Ingleside Milling Co.

Westminster, Md.—A new feed mixer was recently added to the equipment of the Farmers Fertilizer & Feed Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Joseph Graeme Reynolds, for 20 years a member of the grain firm of Gill & Fisher, and prominent socially, died suddenly on Jan. 2, while driving from his home in Long Green Valley. He is survived by his widow.

Baltimore, Md.—Harry E. Morrison, son of George E. Morrison, has become a member of the firm of George E. Morrison & Co., well known hay and grain firm of this city. No change is anticipated in the name of the firm, but plans are in the making for enlarging the business, especially in the feed line.

MICHIGAN

Caro, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its mill at its local plant.

Greenleaf, Mich.—Basil O'Dell, 19 years of age, was killed instantly, on Dec. 19, when he was caught in the machinery of the Greenleaf Elvtr., where he was employed.

Homer, Mich.—Creditors of the bankrupt Homer Farmers Elvtr. Co. held their final meeting during the third week of December. Howard Shear has been acting as trustee for the company.

Chesaning, Mich.—The equipment of the local Michigan Bean Co.'s plant is being improved by the installation of a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder as a feeder for its mill.

Manistique, Mich.—Lied's Inc. has installed a complete feed grinding and mixing plant in its warehouse here. The new plant, which is operated by gasoline, has a capacity of two tons per hour.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Puffy Pops Corp., manufacturers of wheat and rice foods and confections, has moved to this city from Morley, Mich., where it was organized last summer. About 30 persons are employed.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The Colby Milling Co. has been changed over into a stock company, having the same name as formerly. The capital stock of \$150,000 has been paid in. The company operates a 500-barrel flour mill.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will hold its 43rd annual convention in this city, at the Hotel Olds, on Feb. 6, a banquet being held on the evening of the 5th, at the hotel, at 6 o'clock, accompanied by a vaudeville show and dance.

Argyle, Mich.—Joseph I. Rittmann's elevator (erected in 1933) burned early in the morning of Jan. 10; loss, about \$6,000; fully insured. The elevator contained about 700 bus. of wheat, 900 bus. of oats, 300 bus. of beans and 940 bus. of barley, also an unestimated amount of binder twine and fertilizer. Mr. Rittmann stated that he would rebuild at once.

Yale, Mich.—Charles Bodey, of Chicago, pres. of Bodey's American Fabrics, is reported to be planning the erection of a large plant here to manufacture yarns from flax. The Webster Const. Co. has been given the contract for construction of the plant, which, it is said, will be started soon, plant and machinery to cost \$350,000. The firm will buy flax from farmers in this vicinity.

Dowagiac, Mich.—We are planning on moving into our new building about Feb. 1. This building is 40x108 feet, with a basement under 42 feet, and has grain bin storage space for 8,000 bus. The construction is of steel, glazed tile and wood, and it will be quite modern when fully completed. Our grinding and mixing will be done in this building. The frame building that we are now occupying will be used almost entirely for farm machinery, tractors, etc., for both storage and display.—Dowagiac Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. R. D. Ward, mgr.

MINNESOTA

West Union, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has bot John Niebers' grain and feed business at this point.

Pine Island, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans installation of new cups on the leg belt of its elevator.

Starbuck, Minn.—The feed mill of the Starbuck Milling Co. may install a batch mixer in the near future.

Royalton, Minn.—The Ahlbrecht Elvtr. Co. is reported as contemplating the installation of a large truck scale.

Glenwood, Minn.—A half-ton feed mixer may be added to the equipment of the Glenwood Produce Co. soon.

Spring Valley, Minn.—B. W. Ranger and Henry Mathison have just opened a new feed and grinding mill.

Olivia, Minn.—Painting of its elevator in addition to necessary repairs is planned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Byron, Minn.—The Byron Elvtr. Co. is considering installing a 15-ton or larger truck scale in the spring.

Montevideo, Minn.—When milder weather arrives the elevator of J. H. Lee will be iron clad or else painted.

Starbuck, Minn.—New foundations under the driveway of his elevator in the spring is contemplated by A. K. Moen.

Danvers, Minn.—Installation of a larger scale in its driveway is being considered by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Northfield, Minn.—The general offices of the Campbell Cereal Co. have been moved from the factory here to Minneapolis.

Dodge Center, Minn.—The Dodge Center Elvtr. Co. is installing a corn crusher in its new elevator, completed a few months ago.

Appleton, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will be improved by the installation of an oat huller and a batch mixer.

Trail, Minn.—Jacob H. Dahl, manager of the Trail Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at the home of his daughter in Minot, N. D., at the age of 82 years.

Mantorville, Minn.—A. D. Hale, owner of the Hale Feed Mill, who recently completed electrification of his plant, is now installing a grain cleaner and a corn sheller.

Lowry, Minn.—The Lowry Independent Elvtr. Co., K. M. Brandt proprietor, contemplates adding an oat huller to its equipment. Mr. Brandt manufactures his own brand of feeds.

MICHIGAN
POULTRY WHEAT
RED, WHITE AND MIXED
MILLING WHEAT
ROSEN RYE
MALTING BARLEY
NATURAL PLUMP OATS
BUCKWHEAT
Ask for Samples and delivered prices
LANSING GRAIN CO., Lansing, Mich.

Madison, Minn.—If warranted by next season's crops, the elevator of the Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. will be improved by installation of a larger truck scale and also by being iron clad.

Garfield, Minn.—A corn crusher also a new feed mixer, will soon be added to the equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator. An addition to the plant will be built in the near future also.

Luverne, Minn.—The Ashcreek Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Maloney Elvtr. here, which will be managed by Charles E. Carter, who has been manager of the Ashcreek Elvtr. for the past 10 years.

Ruthton, Minn.—A new leg will be built in the elevator here owned by the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Direct head drives, D. P. buckets and modern motors will be a part of the new equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Goodhue, Minn.—When three men attempted to sell about 800 pounds of barley and winter wheat to Manager Berry of the Goodhue Elvtr. Co., he became suspicious and phoned the sheriff's office, with the result that one of the men admitted the grain had been stolen from an Olmsted County farm and the three were arrested.

DULUTH LETTER

H. J. Atwood, pres. of the Atwood-Larson Co., also pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade, is spending some time in Arizona.—F.G.C.

Adam G. Thomson, pres. of A. D. Thomson & Co., large elevator operators, has left with his wife for Phoenix, Ariz., where they will spend the winter.—F. G. C.

Board of Trade men are generally agreed that invalidation of the entire AAA program by the U. S. Supreme Court, is expected to result in an increased wheat acreage.—F.G.C.

B. C. McCabe, pres. of the McCabe Bros., visited in Winnipeg, Man., recently. He also attended the funeral of his uncle, James McCabe, who died in Minneapolis Jan. 15.—F.G.C.

C. F. McDonald, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, who has been confined to his home the past two weeks, is slightly improved and expects to be back at his desk shortly.—F.G.C.

Corporate membership has been granted by the Board of Trade to the Russell-Miller Milling Co., which has taken over the Occidental Terminal Co. and the Occident Elevator Co.—F.G.C.

The corporate structure of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minnesota has been changed to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Delaware and permission to trade under the new name has been asked the Duluth Board of Trade.—F.G.C.

The annual election of the Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n held Jan. 7, resulted in a return of the three retiring directors, G. G. Barnum, G. H. Spencer and J. W. Galvin. These with F. E. Lindahl, H. J. Atwood, H. S. Newell and O. E. Martin comprise the present board of directors. O. E. Martin was named pres. for the year 1936; Geo. F. Foster manager and sec'y; S. W. Paine, ass't manager.—F. G. C.

Officers and directors for 1936 of the Duluth Board of Trade were chosen by the nominating committee as follows: H. J. Atwood (present incumbent) president; T. F. McCarthy, vice-pres.; Director for three years (three to be elected); C. F. Haley, R. C. Helm, W. R. McCarthy, J. A. MacInnis, E. M. White. Board of arbitration (three to be elected), K. S. Bagley, W. W. Bleeker, W. D. Jones, M. A. Sauter, E. H. Woodruff. Board of appeals (five to be elected); R. A. Bissonnette, W. W. Bradbury, F. E. Lindahl, W. R. Starkey, F. C. Tenney, W. N. Totman, R. M. White.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis some time in February or March.

James McCabe, one of the organizers of the grain firm of McCabe Bros. Co. of this city and Duluth, died at the Abbott Hospital here Jan. 15, at the age of 78 years. He also organized the International Elvtr. Co., McCabe Elvtr. Co., Ltd., and Victoria Elvtr. Co., Ltd., the two latter being merged to form the McCabe Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man.

The North East Feed Mill Co. is making extensive alterations in its feed plant. Two Jacobson mills are being installed, one with a 50-h.p. motor and one with a 40-h.p. motor. New leg and conveying equipment is being installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

R. N. Hoople has been appointed treas. of the Cargill Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of E. S. Mooers. Mr. Hoople has been with the Cargill Co. since 1893.

J. A. Bolton, a former employee of the Atwood-Larson Co. who left that firm in 1928 to open the Tri-State Laboratories, has returned to his first love, having disposed of his interest in the Tri-State to his partner, A. D. McGuire, and becoming vice-pres. and general manager of the local office of the Atwood-Larson Co. the first of the year, succeeding W. J. Foster.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Cargill Grain Co. has opened an office in this city in the Merchants Exchange Bldg. with James E. Zednickel, who has been transferred from the Cedar Rapids, Ia., office, in charge as manager. The Cedar Rapids office is being continued as usual.

St. Joseph, Mo.—E. M. Loutch was recently elected pres. of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for the year 1936 and R. E. Wiese was elected vice-pres. Mr. Loutch held the presidency in 1929, also. The January election resulted in the choice of A. R. Taylor, C. L. Scholl, H. C. Gregory and H. L. Dannen for two-year terms as director, and J. D. McKee for a one-year term. Carryover directors were R. E. Wiese, C. J. Hauber, W. S. Geiger and E. M. Loutch.

St. Louis, Mo.—The election of the officers and directors of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange was the same as the nominations (as given in the last number of the Journals) as the regular slate had no opposition. The new arbitration com'ite is composed of W. K. Woods, Jr., H. H. Savage, A. G. Asmussen, B. F. Jostes and Julius Schuermann; com'ite of appeals, S. W. Dreyer, A. H. Beardsley, J. M. Adam, H. C. Altmansberger and O. H. A. Kilz.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Kansas City Art Institute has honored Fred C. Vincent, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., by choosing him for its president. Mr. Vincent has been well known in art circles here for a long time.

Corn, oats and other grains are now handled by George W. Hoyland, Inc., feed and flour brokers with offices in the New England Bldg., this city. The expansion was made in accordance with requests from the company's feed trade contacts.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n held its annual election of officers on Jan. 7, with the following results: Pres., B. F. Tyler; first vice-pres., R. E. Huffine; second vice-pres., N. C. Campbell. New directors elected were G. S. Brubaker, J. P. Campbell and D. B. Tilson, the hold-over directors being T. G. Stephenson and F. W. Taylor. Arbitration com'ite: L. E. Eades, L. H. LaForge and W. G. Zimmerman.

Directors of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade were elected on Jan. 7 as follows: H. J. Smith and E. O. Bragg for two years; F. A. Theis, W. W. Marshall and L. A. Fuller for one year, the hold-over directors being H. C. Gamage and H. A. Fowler, who have a year yet to serve. At a meeting of the directors on Jan. 10, the officers of the clearing company were elected as follows: Pres., E. O. Bragg; first vice-pres., H. J. Smith; second vice-pres., F. A. Theis; sec'y, H. C. Gamage; treas., H. A. Fowler. G. G. Lee was re-appointed manager for the 32nd consecutive year, and R. D. Cline ass't manager.

The result of the election of officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade, held Jan. 7, was as follows: Pres., W. B. Lathrop; first vice-pres., D. C. Bishop; second vice-pres., E. F. Emmons. Directors were elected as follows: Paul Trower, H. A. Fowler, H. L. Robinson, A. D. Thomason, W. B. Young, E. R. Jessen. The hold-over directors are R. E. Swenson, G. A. Johnson, S. S. Carlisle, R. A. Kelly, H. J. Smith and H. J. Sosland. The successful candidates for the arbitration com'ite were: W. G. Hoover, Glen F. Hiltz, Wallace M. Neil, E. M. Jolley and E. A. Cayce. The new officers and directors were installed at the regular weekly meeting on Jan. 14. W. R. Scott was reappointed sec'y and transportation commissioner; Paul D. Bartlett, treas.; H. F. Spencer, assistant treas.; C. W. Pershing, assistant sec'y.; J. W. Holloway, assistant transportation commissioner; Frank M. Stoll, director of public relations; L. P. North, scale inspector; Carl G. Finster, chief sampler.

MONTANA

Coffee Creek, Mont.—Practically everything in the office of the Judith Basin Grain Co.'s elevator that burned on Christmas morning, as previously reported in the Journals, was saved, including all records.

Antelope, Mont.—Sheridan Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000 divided into 200 shares of a par value of \$100 each; incorporators: Carl A. Brandon, Ole Hippe and L. E. Rice; to operate a general grain milling business.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Mennonites who have a settlement 12 miles west of this city on the old Great Falls Highway are erecting a building in which they will house flour mill equipment which they are transporting from Huron, S. D., to this colony. The mill will be of 25 barrels' capacity and may be increased to 50 barrels later.

Great Falls, Mont.—Shortly before 1 a. m., Jan. 6, the plant of the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. was completely destroyed by fire; loss, approximately \$25,000, including \$5,000 worth of feed grains stored in the elevator; building insured, contents partly insured. The company will start rebuilding the plant as soon as possible. Pending rebuilding, the company planned to lease the Weideman Coal & Feed Co.'s plant for the carrying on of the feed business, altho it will not be able to accept grain for storage.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Seavey & Flarsheim Brokerage Co. recently opened a feed department in its offices here, placing A. A. Finnell in charge of it.

Cook, Neb.—Fred Panko, who bot the old elevator here and planned to move it from its present location, has changed his mind and is having the old landmark taken down.

Hanlon (Roca p. o.), Neb.—The Roca Land & Cattle Co., of Roca, has purchased the Henry Oelling elevator here. Improvements will be made in the way of a new cup belt and cups, electric power and possibly a truck hoist.

Denman, Neb.—William Reeder, for the past 18 years manager of S. E. Smith & Son's elevator here, died on Dec. 12, from a stroke. He was 71 years of age. His honesty and uprightness had won for him the respect of the entire community.

Omaha, Neb.—Official inspection of hay has been discontinued at this market, temporarily, at least, beginning with the first of the new year. The large movement of hay by truck and the correspondingly fewer carload receipts, and the likelihood of being unable to meet expenses for the balance of the year with business so far in sight, are responsible for this action.

Omaha, Neb.—A petition bearing 15,000 signatures has been filed with the sec'y of state's office, in favor of the candidacy of Hugh A. Butler, of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of this city, for Republican national com'iteman from Nebraska. It is said to be one of the largest petitions ever filed with the local sec'y of state.

Garland, Neb.—The Germantown Farmers Grain Co. held its annual meeting Jan. 14, serving a free lunch as usual. The meeting was called to order by Pres. Otto Snellwold. Sec'y James Armstrong read the minutes of the previous year, and they were accepted as read. The manager's report was read and showed a good profit for the year. A 6% dividend was voted on all capital stock. This is one elevator that is doing business on its own money having no indebtedness of any kind.—W. C. Grots, mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

West Concord, Mass.—A grain storage barn at the Whitney Coal & Grain Co. was destroyed by fire early in January, with loss estimated at \$1,000.—L.V.S.

Brighton, Mass.—Death claimed Henry M. Thompson, who has been in the grain and hay business for 45 years, a few days ago. He was 71, and a member of the Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n and Boston Chamber of Commerce.—L.V.S.

Boston, Mass.—Charles D. Andrews, assistant manager of the Boston office of Washburn Crosby Co., died suddenly in a hospital after an attack of pneumonia. He was 44. Prior to the World War he was with the Corn Products Co.—L.V.S.

Waterville, Me.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Vance M. Fetter, widely known grain store man, who lists liabilities of \$32,569 and assets of \$3,543. The Ellmore Milling Co. is a secured creditor for \$5,000.—L.V.S.

Boston, Mass.—John E. Sullivan, member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, is back at his home after several weeks in the hospital. He was struck by an automobile Nov. 8, suffering a broken left arm and left leg. He expects to get back to his old haunts in the exchange about Feb. 15.—L.V.S.

Vineyard Haven, Mass.—Fire damaged the grain mill of Smith, Bodfish, Swift & Co. recently, following an explosion of chemicals put in the plant to exterminate rats. Edward Dahl, manager, said the damage was estimated at close to \$18,000, including the structure and grain. Carbon bisulphide was used to drive out rats, and it did, but something caused an explosion, setting fire to the rodents and the living firebrands dashed thru the mill, setting new fires. Practically every rat hole had a fire of its own, and many blazing rats carried fire to the street.—L. V. S.

NEW JERSEY

Hightstown, N. J.—The equipment of the Central Jersey Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been improved by the installation of a new feed mixer.

NEW MEXICO

Taos, N. M.—Plans are said to be progressing for the establishment of a co-operative flour mill for the northern part of Taos County.

Farley (Mt. Dora p. o.), N. M.—Frank Blane, pioneer elevator man here, has sold his interest in the Farley Bean & Elvtr. Co. to Mrs. Grace Ward, former bean buyer at Mt. Dora, N. M. The new owners plan to operate the business under the former name and will deal in all kinds of grain.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

The Paramount Cereal Co. has been organized by L. B. Niemtus and Henry Hanson to manufacture wheat and rice puffs.

Official Brown-Duvel

MOISTURE TESTERS

and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON
ASHLAND BLOCK

CHICAGO, ILL.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.
2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Irving M. Horowitz is now in charge of the export department of the Whitman Grain Co. He was formerly with the Grain Brokerage Co.

New members of the Produce Exchange include D. W. Fly, of Memphis, Tenn.; Louis L. Freedman, of Great Neck, N. Y., and Wallace Brindley.

Notice of the death of Gus. K. Worms, on Jan. 2, was posted by the Produce Exchange. Mr. Worms, who was 55 years of age, was a partner in the brokerage firm of Newman Bros. & Worms.

The Produce Exchange Luncheon Club gave a New Year's reception to members and their guests, which was attended by more than 250. An afternoon luncheon, an evening supper and orchestral music formed part of the program.

NORTH DAKOTA

Napoleon, N. D.—The elevator of the Napoleon Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire on Jan. 9.

Stanley, N. D.—The Arnold Grain Co. sold its elevator last month and is going out of the grain business.

Leeds, N. D.—Overhead electric motors will be installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. the coming season.

Sydney, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. contemplates adding twine to the sidings of its local elevator next spring.

Gackle, N. D.—Installation of a 15-ton truck scale before next harvest is planned by the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. if justified by good crop prospects.

Urbana (Spiritwood p. o.), N. D.—Installation of a 15-ton truck scale in the spring is contemplated by the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Urbana.

Harvey, N. D.—A 15-ton truck scale may be added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator before the next season's rush begins.

Peak (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—If crops are good, a 15-ton scale will be installed at the Hi-Line Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the coming season.

Sykeston, N. D.—New spouting will be installed at O. J. Lundby's elevator and a large truck scale added to the equipment in the near future.

Anamoose, N. D.—The equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator may be improved in the spring by a new gasoline engine and a 15-ton truck scale.

Voltaire, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under consideration wiring of one of the elevator legs for electric power, installation of a 15-ton truck scale and general repairs.

York, N. D.—Among improvements contemplated by C. J. Thoreson at his elevator are widening of the driveway, installation of a 15-ton truck scale and painting of the house.

Hurdsfield, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has had a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump installed at its local elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Golva, N. D.—New equipment was installed and general repairs made at the Golva Co-op. Co.'s elevator, including a new Richardson Automatic Scale. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Williston, N. D.—Alex Lind, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, states that a new poultry and feed department is being started. At Williston will be built a hatchery and a feed grinding and mixing unit to manufacture balanced rations. At Minot will be built a plant for the handling of poultry and eggs.

Turtle Lake, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new seed processing unit, as well as a corn drier, along with a big warehouse that will be used for storing stocks. This seed unit will be fitted with modern cleaners, a corn sheller and various assortment of bins suitable for handling seeds. A special driveway will be constructed to serve this plant. A specially designed drier is being built to dry ear corn, which will be used for seed purposes. The warehouse is to be located between the new seed unit and the corn drier unit. A full basement will be provided under the entire structure. This building will be built adjacent to the one elevator owners now operate and it is expected this plant will be ready for operation on Feb. 1.



usiness only ten per cent below normal—ten per cent above a year ago—fifty-five per cent above the depression low—a natural reaction—which goes to show that nobody—and no amount of political bungling—can keep America down. It just can't be done. Homes—farms—stores—shops—railroads—got out of necessary things—then twirling spindles and turning wheels. Demand increasing. And the want of things makes progress.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

OHIO

Pandora, O.—At the elevator of the Pandora Milling Co. a new Sidney Elevator Head Drive has been installed.

West Salem, O.—Fire destroyed the elevator plant of the West Salem Equity Exchange Co. on Jan. 10; loss, \$40,000.

Ashland, O.—We propose building a new elevator to replace the one we lost by fire Dec. 21.—J. L. Donley & Bro.

Columbus Grove, O.—The elevator here owned and operated for the past 22 years by James Barnett has been sold to James L. Kraft, of Fostoria.

Pemberville, O.—The 51-year-old elevator of the Pemberville Elvtr. Co. burned early in the morning of Jan. 8; loss, estimated at \$75,000. About 13,000 bus. of grain and seed destroyed.

Lewisburg, O.—Ross Swank has started to work at the C. W. Pontius grain elevator, preparing himself to eventually succeed Elmer Parks, who expects to move to a farm in the spring.

Chillicothe, O.—The Ross County Farm Bureau Ass'n has installed new elevators, grain cleaner, motor equipment and other transmission equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchly. Co.

Monroeville, O.—On Jan. 1 a piece of flint passed thru the hammer mill in the plant of the Herrman McLean Co., causing a fire which set the feed being ground on fire, which in turn was carried thru the spouts into a bin.

Toledo, O.—The milling business here formerly conducted under the name of the National Milling Co. (subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co.), will hereafter be carried on under the name of the National Milling Branch of the National Biscuit Co. of Toledo, O.

Hardin (Sidney p. o., R. R. No. 8), O.—Anton Eillerman, age 53 years, pres. of the Hardin Grain & Elvtr. Supply Co., died Jan. 10, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Dayton, where he had been a patient since Dec. 22. He had suffered with a brain abscess for several months.

Toledo, O.—Recently elected officers of the Toledo Board of Trade are as follows: Pres. S. L. Rice; vice-pres., A. C. Hoffman; second vice-pres., W. E. Savage; treas., W. A. Boardman; secy., A. E. Schultz, who has had this office for seven years. Directors are: Joseph P. Lackey, H. W. Applegate, Paul M. Barnes, C. S. Coup, H. R. DeVore, George R. Forrester, O. E. M. Keller, Charles R. Keiholtz, Duane L. Norby and George D. Woodman.

OKLAHOMA

Nash, Okla.—The Nash Equity (farmers' elevator company) plans the erection of concrete 60,000-bu. elevator soon.

Corn, Okla.—The Corn Milling Co. has had a new power house room erected, of tile with a cement floor, and has moved the power plant into it. The old power room will be used as a storage and work room.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—Mail addressed to the new Walters Feed Mill here is returned by the post office, marked "Unknown," altho the daily press reported in December that the mill was completed and running.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Edgar Leonard, Jr., who has been associated with the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. here, has opened an independent grain office in the Weintraub Bldg., in this city. He will buy and sell grain.

Solon T. White, director of agriculture for the State of Oregon, is authority for the statement that the state marketing act, known as the state AAA, does not apply to wheat or other grains. There has been some speculation in the grain trade as to whether or not this act could be applied to grains.

Peoria, Ore.—Will Dobrinin, present owner of the former Fischer Bros. warehouse here, will do business under the name of the Peoria Seed & Grain Co., operated by W. Dobrinin & Sons. The warehouse, which has a capacity of 80,000 bus., was built in 1860 by H. F. Fischer, one of the pioneer millers of Oregon.

Spokane, Wash.—The feed and flour mill of the Post Falls Grain & Milling Co., recently bot by the Roberts-Davis Co., of this city, will be dismantled and moved to Spokane, where a mill will be erected for the equipment, near the company's present warehouse. The new unit will be ready for operation in the spring.

Local meetings of grain dealers, under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, have been held this month as follows: Jan. 14, at Colfax, Wash., dinner at 7 p. m., at the Colfax Hotel, this meeting being for the entire Palouse country, from Rockford and Worley to Colton and Uniontown; Jan. 15, Pomeroy, Wash., dinner at the Pomeroy Hotel, at 7 p. m.; Jan. 16, Walla Walla, Wash., dinner at 7 p. m.

Bonners Ferry, Ida.—The Boyd-Conlee Co., in its expansion program for 1936, will construct a large addition to its flour mill here. The building was formerly used by the Rogers Bros. Seed Co. as a pea sorting and storage plant. Construction has started on a 30-foot elevator, and the interior will be altered to provide milling facilities. The Boyd-Conlee Co. last spring purchased the Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Co. from T. E. Lavin and has been operating a general milling and feed business.—F. K. H.

Washington employers who have employed four or more persons within any of 13 weeks in 1935 are subject to the unemployment compensation law of this state. In addition to complying with the federal act, they must, as of Jan. 1, 1936, deduct 1% from the earnings of all employees and hold such monies in trust until further advised by the authorities (taking out this 1% before making any other deductions for fuel, rent, etc.); set up 2% of the total payroll as a reserve, since this amount must be contributed by employers at the end of 1936; keep individual records of each employee, showing hours worked, wages paid, amount of tax deducted, and if employee leaves the service, the reason for leaving.

Grangeville, Ida.—A co-operative organization is operating a flour mill, sawmill and wood project, under a Federal grant.

Battle Ground, Wash.—H. Gregerson, whose feed mill here burned Dec. 25, as reported in the Journals last number, plans to rebuild. The new plant will be larger and more modern than the one destroyed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Balfour, Guthrie & Co. suffered a \$200,000 loss by fire that destroyed the plant of their subsidiary, the Waterside Milling Co., Jan. 7, after an explosion had blown the roof into the air at 12:40 p. m., while all but one of the 30 employes were absent at luncheon. The mill ground wood and soybean cakes into a fine flour for the manufacture of plywood glue by the Osgood Glue Co., housed in the same building. The explosion is believed to have been due to ignition of wood dust suspended in the air. Insured.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Weiss Cereal Co. is a new company recently organized by A. T. Weiss and Charles M. Jobson.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dell Rapids, S. D.—Following a fall on an icy sidewalk last month, E. J. Elliott suffered a fractured hip bone, and was reported to be in a serious condition. He was formerly in the elevator and mill business here, also at Baltic.

Watertown, S. D.—The Von Wald-Loyre Co.'s elevator that burned last month contained at the time about 5,000 bus. of grain, which was covered by insurance. The building was partly insured. Feed and seed stored in adjoining buildings was damaged by heat, smoke and water. The blaze appeared to have originated near the driveway.

SOUTHEAST

High Point, N. C.—Feed mill machinery has been installed by the W. A. Davis Milling Co. in a building adjacent to its plant.

Tampa, Fla.—Flaga Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares, \$50 par value; incorporators: C. M. Webb, E. W. Stephens and LeRoy Allen.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Williamson Feed Co. plans the construction of a one-story brick building, to cost \$15,000, to take care of its increased business.

Clanton, Ala.—W. A. Crowson plans to double his recently opened feed mill in order to accommodate additional machinery and afford more storage space. The mill is two stories in height.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Merchants Exchange at its recent election, the 54th, chose W. H. Jasspon as pres. and W. A. Hall vice-pres. Directors elected were: C. B. Stout, Charles P. Reid, H. L. McGeorge, L. B. Lovitt, Herbert Humphreys, J. B. Edgar, Sim F. Clark and C. G. Carter.

TEXAS

Orange, Tex.—It is reported that the Orange Rice Mill Co.'s plant may be rehabilitated in time to take care of this season's rice crop.

Palestine, Tex.—The Palestine Grain Co. has been sold to the Kinbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, and R. H. Montgomery has been appointed manager of the plant.

Bay City, Tex.—The building known for years as the Carter Grain Co. Bldg., a warehouse and feed store, has been leased by Sidney Golob for the Golob Feed & Produce Co.

WISCONSIN

DeForest, Wis. (r.d. 2).—The Token Roller Mills is a new business here, operated by Herman Elias.

Orfordville, Wis.—The Co-op. Feed Mill here has a new manager, Donald Balis having been appointed to that position.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Hein Flour & Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, 750 shares common, at \$100 per share; incorporators: John P. Hein, Josephine Hein and Joseph A. Ertl; among other things, to manufacture all kinds of flour.

Milltown, Wis.—Feed Dealers of Polk County met in the Field Bldg. here the evening of Jan. 14, for the monthly get-together meeting. Fred Christopherson, manager of the Milltown Co-op. Produce & Shipping Ass'n, acted as host.

Green Bay, Wis.—A meeting of grain dealers of this section of the state was called for Jan. 22, at the Hotel Northland, to discuss methods of grading and also of improving barley and other problems of barley growers. The meeting was to open at 10 a. m. and about 35 were expected to attend.

Stevens Point, Wis.—A grain grading school is scheduled to be held in this city on Jan. 23, at the library club rooms, elevator managers and other interested persons from central Wisconsin counties being expected. Actual conditions and equipment used in inspecting and grading grains, especially barley, will be set up. The meeting will be in charge of W. L. Ingalls, federal grain supervisor, assisted by Leon H. Robbins, agricultural agent of the C. M. St. P. & P. Railroad. Dr. Dixon and George Briggs, of the University of Wisconsin, will also attend.

Ontario, Wis.—A feed mill and elevator was recently opened here by D. M. Hart.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—Riverton Mills, a new flour and feed manufacturing plant, is being established here by H. W. Carstens, formerly of Lander, Wyo. A new building, 20x30 feet, 35 feet high, is under construction, and machinery will be installed as soon as the weather moderates. Mill feeds, shorts, flour and breakfast foods will be manufactured.

Trucking Into Chicago District

High local freight rates on grain by rail from points within 100 miles create an opportunity for truckers to earn freight charges on grain from the farm direct to elevators, mills and industries in the Chicago district.

Every description of motor vehicle has been pressed into this service, from the small Chevrolet with 150 bus. to the tractor and trailer with 57,600 lbs.

Distances hauled range from a few miles to 100 miles and in one instance 180 miles.

The trucker aims to leave the farm at a very early hour in the morning to reach the city before noon, so as to return to the farm for a second haul that same day.

The state's fee for inspecting the grain is 50 cents and the Board of Trade fee for weighing is 25 cents per load. The average load is 255 to 265 bus.

In one day recently one South Chicago elevator unloaded 51 trucks. On Jan. 16 Chicago elevators unloaded 67 trucks. Many trucks unload at feed mills and take on a return load of feed to the farm.

Very few trucking concerns are able to continue hauling grain profitably. The filling station operators of Chicago have \$140,000 in bad debts due from trucking concerns that are no longer in business.

The one who is again hauling next year is the farmer who has a small truck. After hauling his own grain he will spend two or three weeks hauling that of his neighbors and relatives, and then place his truck in the barn, stopping expense.

Most of the commercial truckers fail to set aside any allowance for depreciation or upkeep and the finance company gets them. One large West Pullman outfit failed, but another big Kankakee grain trucking concern is still going strong.

It remains to be seen how two new activities of the railroads will affect the commercial trucking of grain. This is the entry into long distance hauling by the railroads, as begun by a few of the roads; and the inauguration of store door pick up and delivery in southern and western states.

Grain now trucked to Chicago commercially does not enjoy transit as does grain coming to the terminal by rail. If the grain should come in by a railroad-owned truck it would seem to be entitled to the lower rate out, equivalent to about 3 cents per 100 pounds. The best outlet now for trucked grain at Chicago is by water.

The Board of Trade Weighing Department during 1935 weighed 6,292 truckloads of grain into store.

Corn loans will be made altho the Supreme Court invalidated the AAA, the administration having authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue lending on corn in farm cribs.

A new use for oats was found, Jan. 19, when three tons of the grain was dumped into Old Ben Mine No. 18 at Johnston City, Ill., to swell and close up cracks thru which water was flooding the mine.

The Canadian Wheat Board has canceled its arrangement protecting exporters by allowing them an unlimited amount of futures on any over night sales abroad at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent above the preceding day's close. The Board will sell futures in the pit of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

BE PREPARED! HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

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Trucks! What Shall Be Done?

[Continued from page 54]

not for hire. They assessed taxes for the use of the highway, based on the weight of the truck, and the distance it traveled, and the cargo hauled. In 1933 we did away with the definition of the common carrier and went back to the old common law definition of common carrier.

Jan. 1, 1934, our Port of Entry Law became effective. Here are some of its advantages: We have had a means of enforcing our insurance provision that we absolutely didn't have on the interstate haul, the man that crossed the line. The need for this insurance is without question. A truck cannot get through the Port, if he is not exempt, unless he has proper insurance; he cannot get through unless he pays his revenue for the use of the highway, pays his mile-a-mile tax. This has been a means of checking up on our safety regulations, brakes, lights. The trucker who does not carry insurance, is not financially responsible. If he is not regulated in any way, he has the advantage over you. If you get at that man from the standpoint of operating with safe equipment on the highway require him to pay a legitimate tax, not too excessive, but fair, for the use of the highway, require him to carry insurance to protect the public in case of accident, then you have reached that man up to where you can deal with him, where he is on the level. I believe if you handle the problem from that angle, you will get a lot farther than if you try to push him off the highway.

MR. STOLL: How many Ports of Entry do you have?

MR. SHIELDS: 68 on all four borders. I might add that a trucker trying to enter without getting clearance through the Port of Entry commits an offense. He is arrested and taken before a justice, found guilty and fined right on the spot. I don't know if neighboring states have derived any benefit from this law or not, but I have been told that Kansas has furnished certain information to the state of Nebraska on the movement of gasoline trucks that has enabled that state to better enforce their gasoline tax. It would be highly beneficial if all states had the same uniform law, and every attempt should be made to work it out. I think the ICC in their administration of the Motor Carrier Act and their relationships between states will attempt to work on that basis, especially as to safety and safety requirements.

MR. STITES: Have you had a court decision on your right to assess mileage tax on a private carrier while not assessing mileage tax on a private motor car?

MR. SHIELDS: Yes, in the Continental Baking case which went to the U. S. Supreme Court. This involved the trucking of its own bread.

MR. STITES: Was your right to tax private carriers and not the private motor car, questioned in this case?

MR. SHIELDS: I don't believe that particular question was raised.

P. F. SCHEUNEMANN, Minneapolis, Minn., one of the pioneers in the battle to regulate motor transportation, addressed the meeting and pointed out in a very convincing manner the early need for regulatory laws.

WALTER SCOTT, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade, in summing up the meeting, said: The impression I have after listening to what has been said here today, together with all I had previously known of this subject, emphasizes this point in my mind, that something can be done to cure this condition with which the trade is confronted, but we must not expect 100% success. There is no doubt but what truckers will be with us for a long time to come, in some form, but they are running wild now without regulation, and subjecting the trade to a species of unfair competition which should be corrected. There is no possibility of denying the highway to the private carrier. I understand your com'ite will investigate the many methods which have been proposed. Much discussion was had on the possibility of improving the situation by securing rate reductions. In my opinion you must look beyond that avenue for relief. Something may be done by changing the rates of the railroads and it is well and proper that your com'ite go

into the subject, but do not overlook the other side, which is fully as important. In many places the rates are too high. For example, corn from Iowa into Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri is upon rates which are higher than the rates which prevailed many years before July 1 of last year. Obviously that is something that ought to be changed.

Where you need the relief most is on the short hauls, you may have greater difficulty, but whatever is to be done may well be done by a com'ite such as you expect to appoint. Place upon the private carrier all of the burdens that legitimate business bears, and see that those regulations are enforced. The matter of policing must not be overlooked. I think the meeting has been very much worth while.

LEWIS DRAKE, pres. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Humboldt, Kan., explained a trucking incident in Fredonia, Kan. Regarding the regulation of trucks he said: I don't believe we can regulate these fly-by-nights the way we have tried, but if we do put in regulation so they have to pay a tax, and make them pay it, we will eliminate a lot of troubles confronting us with the trucking problem.

Wednesday Evening Session

As guests of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, over 70 gathered in the main dining hall of Hotel Robidoux, to partake of a sumptuous banquet after which the third session was put under way by Toastmaster Chester L. Weekes.

Mr. Weekes introduced George A. Stites, pres. Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, who made it possible to have this meeting.

A. R. TAYLOR, pres. St. Joseph Grain Exchange, was next introduced and when he took his bow he was given a wild round of applause proving again his wide popularity.

FRANK A. THEIS, chairman of the com'ite appointed to foster legislation to regulate trucks, was the speaker of the evening.

The suggestions made by Mr. Theis were put in the form of a motion, which was carried.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again in Kansas City, Feb. 8.

Hog Owners Gained One Hundred Million by Decision

The fact that processing taxes will no longer be collected and benefit payments to farmers can no longer be made, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision that the entire Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional, will, it is believed, have no material effect on the total buying power of the farmers of this country. It will, however, result in a more equitable distribution of returns on farm products that were controlled.

Take the case of hogs. Within twenty-four hours of the decision the markets had registered a gain in hog prices totaling nearly \$100,000,000 as applied to all of the hogs on farms. This means that every owner of hogs benefits, and not alone those farmers who signed contracts.

The fundamental fact in connection with this whole matter is that the REAL value of hogs has not been affected by the decision. That real value, previous to the decision, was reflected in the market price plus the processing tax. It was on the basis of that value that pork was being moved into consumption.

It does not necessarily follow that the hog market will immediately move up to the full extent of the tax (\$2.25 per hundredweight). The reason for this is that a considerable amount of pork was constantly being bootlegged; that is, it was reaching consumptive channels without paying the tax.—*The Corn Belt Farm Dailies*.

The Campbell Cereal Co., Northfield, Minn., has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from the use of false and misleading advertising in connection with the sale of "Malt-O-Meal," a cereal.

Rice Processing Tax Held Illegal

The Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 13 unanimously held that Congress was without power to collect a tax on the processing of rice when the tax was not for revenue but for the purpose of regulating the production of rice.

The Court said: "The changes made by the amendatory act of Aug. 24, 1935, do not cure the infirmities of the original act which were the basis of decision in United States vs. Butler (Jan. 6, 1936). The exaction still lacks the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agricultural production, a matter not within the powers of Congress.

"We have no occasion to discuss or decide whether section 21 (d) affords an adequate remedy at law. As yet the petitioner has not paid the taxes to the respondent, and, in view of the decision in the Butler case, hereafter cannot be required so to do. If the respondent should now attempt to collect the tax by distraint he would be a trespasser. The decree of the district court will be vacated, an appropriate order entered directing the repayment to the petitioner of the funds impounded pendente lite, and the cause remanded to the district court for the entry of a decree enjoining collection of the assailed exaction. A similar disposition will be made of the companion cases.

"So ordered."

Rice Heads Toledo Exchange

S. L. (Sam) Rice was elected pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade on Jan. 6.

Mr. Rice is known as a "specialist in oats" at the Toledo market. He has been merchandising northwestern oats for 36 years.

He owns and operates the Clover Leaf elevator at Toledo, and is a major stockholder and manager of the Metamora Elevator Co. at Metamora, O. Until a few years ago he operated a 600,000-bu. elevator at Fostoria, O., which he sold to the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Mr. Rice is a familiar figure in ass'n work, a former pres. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, and the present chairman of the arbitration com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

He and his family live in Metamora, and Mr. Rice daily drives back and forth between his Metamora and his Toledo interests. In Metamora he is actively identified with church and civic welfare work.



S. L. (Sam) Rice, pres.-elect, Toledo Board of Trade

Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Jan. 4 totaled 25,073 against 22,016 during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade transportation department has requested the railroads to grant emergency reduced rates on corn from Iowa points into Missouri and Kansas to meet the extensive competition of truckers now handling the movement.

Chicago, Ill.—Carloads of soybeans handled by the Alton Railroad have been accorded transit privileges at Bloomington and Springfield, Ill., for milling, grinding, crushing, cleaning, grading, inspecting, reshipping, sacking, storing and/or weighing.

Washington, D. C.—Passage of the Pettengill Bill, H.R. 3263 has been unanimously recommended by the Com'ite on Interstate & Foreign Commerce of the House. It seeks to strike the long-and-short haul clause from the Interstate Commerce Act, and remove this handicap from the railroads.

London, Eng.—Albany and North Atlantic export points in the United States are included in an agreement between British-flag steamship companies on minimum rates for cargoes of grain shipped down the St. Lawrence river from Halifax, and St. John. The new agreement, effective Dec. 25, supersedes the agreement effected Nov. 25. Wheat cargoes for cattle feeding purposes are granted lower rates than barley, which is given a rate 2d a quarter less than heavier grains.

Illinois Central supplement No. 12 to 1537-J, effective Feb. 1, cancels supplements Nos. 1 and 4, and withdraws rates and minimum weights on seeds, in carloads, published in I.C.R.R. tariff No. 1537-J, I.C.C. No. A-10988. Applicable rates are shown in I.C.C. A-2579, Agent L. E. Kipp's Tariff No. 330, supplements and successive issues. Illinois Central supplement No. 10 to 601-N does the same on rates and weights of seeds published in I.C.R.R. tariff No. 1537-J, I.C.C. No. A-10906 and supplement No. 1 thereof.

Evansville, Ind.—Southern railroads have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce rates on grain and grain products moving into southeastern markets an average of 7c per 100 lbs. on carload shipments from Evansville, and about 2c on less than carload lots. A reduction of about 1c per 100 lbs. would be enjoyed by grain brought to Evansville by truck and reshipped by rail. The fight for rate reductions was begun a year ago by Ohio River and St. Louis grain men, who met early this month to study the proposed reduction.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 26955. Dismissal proposed in the case of George A. Adams & Co. v. St. Louis-San Francisco, over rates charged on carloads of grass seed screenings moving from Kansas City, Mo., to Atlanta, Ga., and Statesville, N. C., with transit at Kansas City in August, 1931. Complaint alleged charges in violation of section 6. Examiner E. A. Burslem proposed that the Commission determine applicable charges on the five carloads concerned, which would find that the shipments were undercharged an aggregate of \$983.95.

No. 27166. Farmers' Grain, Inc., Melrose, N. M., v. A. & S. Unreasonable rates and charges grain products and seeds, to and from Farwell, Tex., and the combined factors which provide thru rates on shipments from Melrose and other eastern New Mexico points on the A. T. & S. F. to Texas points. Ask cease and desist order and rates.

In 27028 the examiner recommended that Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. and Atlas Milling & Produce Co. v. C., B. & Q. be consolidated with No. 17000, grain and grain products, southern territory. The complainants allege that by reason of the rates prescribed by the Commission

in Grain and Grain Products, 205 I. C. C. 301, to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other east-bank Mississippi River crossings, they have been placed at a disadvantage; and that the new alignment of rates results in rates to interior Mississippi cities, and to complainants, which are unjust, unreasonable, unduly prejudicial and in violation of the long and short haul part of section 4.

Rail Carriers Will Pick-Up and Deliver

Railroads have filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission inaugurating pick-up and delivery service in 23 western, southwestern and southern states, effective Jan. 20.

Consignors and/or consignees are given the option of accepting pick-up or delivery at their receiving and/or shipping platforms at no additional charge above the normal tariff rate, or of receiving an allowance of 5c per 100 lbs. when they perform their own pick-up or delivery service.

This free pick-up or delivery service is confined generally to the corporate limits of the designated city or town, or within one mile of the station when the station is not located within a city or town.

The American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc., protested, attacking the new service as a rebate, a dissipation of the revenues of the railroads, a move to kill off the trucks and as contrary to the obligations of the Commission, created by the Motor Carrier Act amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act.

Enlarged Scope Voted by Shippers Board

At the Palmer House, Chicago, Jan. 9, delegates to the 12th annual meeting of the Midwest Shippers' Advisory Board voted that the activities of the body "be extended to include all matters of mutual interest between railroads and shippers, except rate matters." This broadening of the Board's field of service permitted appointment of two com'ites, one dealing with legislation, the second to cooperate with the com'ite of the Ass'n of American Railroads for simplification of tariffs.

Donald D. Conn, executive vice-pres., Transportation Ass'n of America, warned against increasing inroads made by the government into private business, in the principal address of the day. Said he:

"Fundamentally factors now advocated as reasons for government ownership are in fact the result of a thirty-year program of punitive and restrictive legislation. . . . It should be apparent to every citizen that the total paid for transportation service by the public cannot forever be distributed among 822 railroads, 500,000 'for hire' trucks, and our many water lines."

Government in this country, contended Mr. Conn, is being socialized by a slow process of erosion.

COMMODITY com'ite reports forecast an increase of 50% in carloadings of grain, and 5% in carloadings of flour, meal and mill products during the first quarter of 1936. During the first quarter last year 35,208 cars were loaded with grain, and 21,929 cars with flour,

meal and mill products. The estimates for the first quarter this year call for 52,812 and 23,025 respectively.

R. M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, was appointed to head the com'ite on simplification of tariffs.

W. Y. Wildman was made chairman of the legislative com'ite with 14 members.

Officers of the Shippers Board and its executive com'ite, which includes J. L. Bowlus, manager of the traffic department of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, were re-elected.

The summer meeting will be held at Green Bay, Wis., July 9.

Soy Bean Rates Proposed

Soybean rates of 25c per 100 lbs. when moving to Baltimore for export from 110 group points, are proposed in docket No. 28206 before the Central Freight Ass'n. The present rate is 32½c.

Establishment of related rates from other soy bean origins is contemplated in the proposal. Approximately 10,000,000 bus. of soy beans are believed available for export.

The Chicago Board of Trade is opposing joint thru rates on soy beans from Illinois points, contending that any reduction in the export rate should be effected thru reduction of the reshipping rate from Chicago in order to protect the parity between soy beans and grain. The auxiliary com'ite of the Central Freight Ass'n sides with the Board of Trade, in the belief that thru rates would be a disturbing rate factor.

Rates to Florida Points

When the Interstate Commerce Commission granted applicants in No. 15871 a rate of 30 cents on grain and grain products to Tampa and 36 cents to Miami from Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., with minimum carloads of 60,000 lbs., it conditioned its grant as follows:

That in no instance shall the relief apply to any rate yielding less than 5 mills per ton-mile for the actual distance over the route of movement.

That rates from, to, and between intermediate points shall not be increased except as hereinafter authorized by this Commission and shall in no instance exceed the lowest combination of rates subject to the interstate commerce act.

That the local rates from Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville on grain and grain products, including flour, shall be observed as minima on traffic originating at points north of the respective Ohio River gateways.

To this theory the Commission adhered in a similar grant, 197 I.C.C. 441, grain and grain products from East St. Louis, St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis to Tampa, Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.

In Fourth section application No. 15871, the applicants sought to establish the 30 cent rate to Tampa over routes which ranged from 975 to 1,204 miles from Cincinnati, 927 to 1,038 miles from Evansville, and 958 to 1,180 miles from Louisville. Earnings over these routes, said the Commission, were 5 mills a ton-mile or more, and in no instance did the routes over which relief was sought exceed by more than 27 per cent the short-line distance between the respective points.

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF!

Kansas Regulation of Truckers Who Buy and Sell the Load

H. M. Roberts, director of the motor carrier department of the Kansas Corporation Commission, Topeka, writes with regard to one classified as a private carrier, that is, one who *does not haul property or merchandise for hire*, but does haul property sold or to be sold by him in the furtherance of a private commercial enterprise, or property transported by the owner, lessee or bailee for the purpose of lease, rent or bailment. In the event he operates in this manner and does not go beyond twenty-five miles from headquarters or base point he is exempt from the Motor Carrier Law, but if he goes beyond the twenty-five mile radius it would be necessary to obtain a private carrier permit. Private carrier truck operations not domiciled within the state of Kansas do not have any exempt radius.

The application fee in this connection is \$10. It is necessary that the required insurance be filed with some company licensed to do business in Kansas, on each piece of equipment operated within the state, allowing \$5,000 personal liability, with a total of \$10,000 per accident and \$5,000 property damage, and also report and pay the per ton mile tax on all miles operated beyond any exempt radius to which he may be entitled to under the Motor Carrier Law of this state, on the basis of one-half mill per ton mile.

July 1 of each year, the law provides that all carriers who are required to operate in compliance with the Motor Carrier Law must deposit with the Commission \$20 on each truck unit with a manufacturer's rating of three tons or less, with \$6 for each additional ton, which is set up to the depositor's credit and against which is charged the per ton mile tax until used up. The deposit on trucks placed in service after July 1 of any year will be graduated by periods of the year, as follows: July 1 to Sept. 30, \$20; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, \$15; Jan. 1 to June 30, \$10; for each unit of three tons or less.

Refund of Processing Taxes

Bakers who have intervened to recover processing taxes paid by millers from whom they bought flour have small chance of sharing in the disbursement.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in 1926 decided that a cider manufacturer to whom the government had been forced to return the funds paid in on an illegal 10 per cent cider tax was not required to pass the funds along to the customers to whom he had sold cider. The court held that in the absence of any written contract it was assumed that the manufacturer and not the customer actually had paid the tax.

This decision was accepted by the government and later was cited with approval by Justice Holmes in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in a case involving a state tax on gasoline.

Corn Millers Federation Meets

At the annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Jan. 18, the officers chosen about six months ago are held over.

Pres. Max Miller of Omaha presided and Ed Colton of Minneapolis acted as sec'y of the meeting, at which about 25 were present.

A questionnaire had been sent out from the Kansas City office on milling costs, and a summary of the finding was read by Arthur L. Chandler. Quite a variation in costs of dry milling of corn was shown.

The processing tax situation came in for considerable discussion. It was decided to pursue the same conservative course with regard to refunds as taken by the Millers National Federation.

The executive com'te was charged with the duty of taking steps to promote the program of the corn millers organization.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Seed company which bought large quantities of seeds from growers and by elaborate processes and thru use of complicated machinery separated, graded, cleaned and packed such products held "manufacturer" and not "merchant" within taxation statute. (Gen. Code) Sec. 5381, 5385.—*Tax Commission of Ohio v. J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co. Court of Appeals of Ohio, Hamilton County. 197 N. E. 621.*

Breach of Contract—Seller, who consigned cottonseed under "S/O B/L" attached to draft drawn by seller on buyer at designated place of delivery of seed, obligated himself in writing to deliver seed at designated place, authorizing buyer to sue seller for damages for breach of contract in county where seed was to be delivered.—*Farmers Seed & Gin Co. v. H. C. Brooks, plaintiff. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 85 S. W. (2d) 1096.* Brooks paid the draft, but found the seed impregnated with cocklebur.

Permitting Inspection—Interstate carriers held not liable to shipper under Carmack amendment for loss caused by consignee's refusal to accept goods after inspection which was permitted by connecting carrier contrary to provisions of B/L, where there was no loss, injury or damage to shipment, since permitting inspection did not constitute a "conversion."—*Woodruff Oil & Fertilizer Co. v. Charleston & Western North Carolina Ry. Co. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 180 S. E. 793.* Initial carrier, by error, billed the car of cottonseed meal "straight" and it was delivered unconditionally to track of buyers, W. S. Ashworth & Sons, Brevard, N. C., who refused it as not up to grade. Shipper reconsigned to Asheville and sold at a loss of \$63.85.

Foreign Substance in Food.—Plaintiff Willie Thomason bought a sack of flour from the City Grocery Co., Lexington, N. C., and bread made from the flour made his family sick. After half the flour had been used out of the bin in which it had been placed the decomposed and putrid body of a dead rat was discovered. The jury in the Superior Court of Davidson County gave judgment for \$175 damages against the Ballard & Ballard Co., millers of Louisville, Ky., but the Supreme Court of North Carolina reversed this Mar. 20, 1935, holding that a food manufacturer is not an insurer of his product, and is not liable upon an implied warranty of fitness for purpose, in absence of contractual relations between consumer and manufacturer. One judge dissented, holding there is an implied warranty.—*Thomason v. Ballard & Ballard Co., Supreme Court of North Carolina. 179 S. E. 30.*

Wallace Fears Prosperity

With favorable weather and no acreage control it is quite possible that we may have this year a 16-million bale cotton crop, or even larger. Similarly as to corn, it is conceivable that without acreage control there will be planted 110 million acres which, if we have a favorable year, would give us fully 500 million bushels in excess of the demand by the present livestock population and possible mill takings. In 1934, when I wrote about the possibility of no AAA in 1936, I suggested it might take two or three years in the absence of crop control to bring about a full return to surplus conditions. It is conceivable, however, that for certain crops a return to that depressed situation might come even more quickly than I suggested when I went on record in 1934. In the case of livestock and its products the situation, as is nearly always the case, lags a year or two after the disastrous price decline in the grain crops.—From address by Sec'y Wallace before farm leaders at Washington.

Cotton Planter Not Entitled to Mandatory Injunction

The Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 13 dismissed the suit by Lee Moor, a cotton planter of Texas, for a mandatory injunction compelling the railroad company to haul 10 bales of cotton from Clint, Tex., to New Orleans, the railroad company having refused to accept the shipment unless the federal ginning tax of about \$30 per bale was paid.

The court held plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law; and this fact warranted refusal of the mandatory injunction by the district and circuit courts.

In this case no ruling was made on the validity of the Bankhead cotton control act. This question is to be decided in the suit by the State of Georgia attacking the act. The decision is expected some time after the answer of the administration made Jan. 20; and is expected to be adverse to the A. A. A., the court having decided in the Hoosac Mills case and reiterated in the rice case that the administration has no power to control farm production.

Tunica, Miss.—The North Mississippi Delta Soybean Ass'n has been organized by merchants here to promote planting of soybeans. At the head of the ass'n is S. A. Withers, manager of the Planters Oil Mill.



13,000,000 BU.—ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COM., ALBANY, N. Y.

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That's a Randolph—operated by oil.

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Field Seeds

Richmond, Va.—The Diggs & Beadles Seed Co. has enlarged its store.

The Flax Institute of the United States will hold a meeting Jan. 23 and 24 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Flaxseed imports during 1935 total about 17,750,000 bus., against 14,250,000 bus. in 1934.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Jackson, Miss.—A state seed law is advocated in the biennial report of the Mississippi department of agriculture.

New York, N. Y.—December shipments of clover seed amounted to 5,814 bus., compared with 6,560 bus. in December, 1934.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Thomas J. Smith, 76, head of the Smith Seed & Implement Co., died Dec. 29. His widow and four children survived.

Fort Madison, Ia.—J. S. Fetherston has purchased the Wilson Seed Store, and is operating it under the name of Fort Madison Seed & Feed Co.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Howard Hopkins has engaged in the seed and farm supply business on his own account. He formerly managed the Farmers Produce Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The offer for sale of 4,143,000 bus. of seed wheat was recently announced by the Federal Surplus Corporation, at \$1.10 per bushel f.o.b. Minneapolis or Duluth. Most of the grain is No. 1 northern spring.

No Free Seed is available for distribution by Congressmen thru the Department of Agriculture, the annual appropriation for this purpose having been discontinued in 1923, but thousands of requests continue to be made for free seed.

Ames, Ia.—In the 1935 Iowa corn yield test there were submitted a greater number of entries than in any other year. In nine districts 849 entries were tested, of which 477 were hybrids. A bulletin on the tests will be released Feb. 4.

Hawarden, Ia.—Gerben Keizer has purchased a building in which he will open the Northwest Iowa Seed Co. to handle grass and field seeds. He has already received a large quantity of seed from Oregon and western points.

Ames, Ia.—The 32nd Iowa Corn & Small Grain Show will be held at Iowa State College, during Farm & Home Week, Feb. 3-7. The Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n has appropriated \$1,100 in prize money for this year's exhibitors.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. has re-established its store at Ottumwa. Stores have been opened at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Columbus, Neb. The store at Mason City, Ia., has been reopened at the same location, with C. W. Brekenfeld as manager.

Asheville, N. C.—Production of certified seed in North Carolina has more than doubled in the last three years, says Dr. G. K. Middleton, seed specialist, calling attention to certification of 61,000 bus. in 1933, and compared with 139,000 bus. in 1935.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. B. Banning, sec'y of agriculture, has issued a new edition of "Rules and Regulations Governing the Sale of Agricultural Seeds in Nebraska" to conform with the amendments to the state seed law enacted by the 1935 legislature, and effective Dec. 17.

Independence, Ia.—Garland Risdon, as the Farmers Seed & Supply Co., has arranged opening of a seed and supply store here early in February, with his brother, Charles

Risdon, in charge. Seed cleaning and treating machinery will be installed and field seeds will be bought from the farm trade.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux City Seed Co. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for reduced rates on farm seeds from Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wyoming and Nebraska, to eastern and southern points, contending present rates preferentially treat competing farms at Peoria, Omaha and Fort Wayne.

Washington, D. C.—Growers of soybeans in Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama are cautioned by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture when buying mammoth yellow or Laredo soybean seed to make sure that the seed sold is not the early maturing yellow Macoupin or Norredo (formerly called early Laredo or early Indiana Laredo), as these early varieties are not adapted to the South.

Seed sold by truckers from other states usually at a cheap price has been found by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to be lacking in suitability. The farmer is bound to suffer loss if the seed is not accurately branded, as it may not be clean or free of noxious weeds and may not germinate. It is urged that written records be kept of the purchase of seeds, and that the authorities be notified of any questionable transactions.

Under the 24 foreign plant quarantines and regulatory orders now in force to keep new insect pests and plant diseases out of the country, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, shipments of plants and plant products inspected and entered under permit totaled 40,692. The increase was noticeable in plants and plant products intended for propagation and especially restricted as to entry and release.

Marion, Kan.—Charles Henning, Salina, pleaded guilty to having sold ordinary kafir seed as pure sorgo seed, when brought to trial at the October term of the district court. He was sentenced to not more than five years on each of two counts and six months in jail on the third count. Late in December he was released to Marion county authorities and taken before Judge Edgar C. Bennett with a request for parole from the remainder of his sentence.

Chicago, Ill.—The executive com'ite of the American Seed Trade Ass'n met at the Palmer House, Jan. 18, to take up current ass'n problems and to set the date and place for the organization's 1936 convention. Several members stayed over to attend the convention of the National Canners Ass'n, beginning at the Steven's hotel on Jan. 20. The convention will be held June 29, 30 and July 1 at Dallas, Tex., immediately following the 3-day convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at the same place.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Ladino, clover seed worth \$1,000 a ton is being cleaned and marketed by the Josephine County Growers Cooperative at its plant here. An increase of 20 per cent in total number of pounds over last year is estimated by Frank Schutzwahl, sec'y of the ass'n. During the past year 21 tons were sold by growers. Josephine county produces nearly half of the ladino clover seed grown in the United States. Acreage has been increased from 500 to 675 acres since last year. Yield per acre however has decreased from 80 to 65 pounds. Quality of the seed is considerably higher than last year, more than half being blue tag seed, which commands a price of 65c a pound.—F.K.H.

New Seed Trade Marks

Eastern Seed Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., has filed trade-mark No. 367,855, "Esco Brand," for selected garden seeds.

Stufflebeme Bros., Itasca, Tex., have filed trade-mark No. 355,504 for seeds, the words "Texas Special" in outline lettering, against an outlined, radiating star background.

Iowa Seed Dealers Convention

The organization meeting of the Iowa Retail Seed Dealers Ass'n, affiliate of the National Retail Seed Dealers Ass'n, in Des Moines, Ia., elected Ed Coe, Ames, pres.; John Robinson, Denison, vice-pres. in charge of field seeds; H. L. Sutton, Burlington, vice-pres. in charge of garden seeds; and Frank Kurtzel, Des Moines, sec'y-treas.

The purpose of the organization is to secure better seeds, enforce present seed laws, and arrange for distribution of relief seeds thru local seed companies by the coupon system.

The ass'n will meet again at Ames in July.

Serious Wheat Situation

Representatives of wheat growers in North and South Dakota and Minnesota meeting at Fargo, N. D., Jan. 17 on call of Governor Walter Welford of North Dakota to consider the seed grain situation, adopted a two-sided program to meet what is considered a grave seed crisis.

One plan calls for a program of education in the three states and Montana "to acquaint the farmers and general public with the gravity of the situation and to provide full information for guidance in securing and preparing suitable seed and proper methods of seeding." A second line of activity will deal with practical methods of getting better quality seed to the farmers at the lowest possible cost, and in time so there will be no delay in seeding.

North Dakota Seedsmen Elect Officers

Delegates to the annual meeting of the North Dakota Wholesale Seed Trade Ass'n at Fargo, Jan. 3, elected Max Goldberg, Fargo, pres.; Phil Starkel, Bismarck, vice-pres., and Joseph Heisler, Fargo, sec'y.

Wheat that tests lighter than 50 lbs. per bu. should not be used for seed, contended E. M. Gillig, state seed commissioner, and E. W. Norcross, deputy commissioner, speaking before the gathering.

The state seed show at Minot deserves continued support from the seed trade, according to voting.

In attendance besides the new officers were Roy Amy and A. M. Christensen, Minot; J. W. Cohen, W. H. Magill, John Heisler, H. A. Nelson, J. Goldberg, Frank Novacheck, R. F. Gunkelman and M. A. Wilk, Fargo; George Will and Peter Schmidt, Bismarck; John Schmidt, Richardson; Walter Holthusen, Wahpeton; Peter Haag, Clarence Bush, Minneapolis, and John Peterson, Wadena, Minn.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

National Laboratory Proposed at Farm Seed Gathering

Establishing of a national laboratory that would set the standards for field seed analysis was proposed and widely discussed at the mid-winter meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, held in the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20.

Approximately 125 seedsmen were present to study the proposal and to tell about conditions in their sections of the country. General feeling looked for a healthy business in seeds this year, already starting on some stocks.

Chairman Roy Edwards, Kansas City, Mo., presided. In opening the meeting he said:

NATIONAL LABORATORY PROPOSED
A year ago, with promising conditions, the seed business turned out disappointing. A cry of scarcity led the trade to stock farm seeds heavily at high prices. But high prices caused the farmer to delay purchasing. Fear seized the trade in the spring, causing the market to become completely demoralized and many seed firms closed their fiscal periods without any profit, some even showing a small loss.

Stocks of seeds this year have moved at low to reasonable prices into the hands of distributors and the speculative trade. A strong export trade has helped to keep the market advancing on a sound basis, and the farmers are believed to be in good financial position.

The AAA decision is an unfavorable influence on the seed market. Many farmers believe the decision has upset their financial apple cart. But general opinion leans to the belief that the government will pay on existing contracts in spite of the decision, and that some suitable form of farm relief will be forced from whatever party comes into power at the next election.

Washington authorities are studying a bill for soil conservation. If this becomes a law it will prove a great boon to the field seed industry.

Taxes are mounting. The seed industry is coming to realize that the only way the growing burden of taxes can be met is with increased margins.

Seedsmen have had great difficulty over germination and purity tests on interstate business. Many unjustified cases of misbranding are brought against seedsmen. The cause lies in variations in methods of analysis practiced by the state laboratories, few giving the same purity and germination report on a given sample.

Blue grass seed suffers severely from these variations. Many state laboratories are not properly equipped to test blue grass seed.

Yet enforcement officials seem disposed to enforce civil liability on each interstate sale of seed, regardless of the disclaimer clause universally used by seedsmen.

A means for the seed trade to deal with this trying problem is to under-write and support a

national laboratory to analyze seeds. Such a laboratory must be operated and superintended by analysts of recognized ability, so that it could be accepted by the seed trade, state and government officials alike, as a peak authority in seed analysis. I propose that a com'ite be appointed at this meeting to study the costs, acceptance and reactions of such a move by the trade, and report to the annual convention in June.

SECY J. A. SMITH, Toledo, read the minutes of the last convention, which were unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN EDWARDS reported that the railroads had submitted new rates on farm seeds to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would incorporate reductions of 10% to 25% in most instances, and that these would become effective Feb. 1, unless suspended. The reductions represent a compromise between the seed trade and the railroads.

ED MANGELSDORF, St. Louis, head of the trade rules com'ite, proposed that the official accepted weights for labels, and contracts, on clover seeds, packed in 2½ bu. cotton bags, be 150 to 165 lbs.; of timothy seed in the same size bags, 120 to 125 lbs. Approved and adopted.

H. T. McCULLOUGH, Cincinnati, reported no cases had come before his arbitration com'ite since the last meeting.

CHAIRMAN EDWARDS reported that the dates for the annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n had been set for June 29, 30 and July 1, at Dallas, Tex., which is this year celebrating the Texas Centennial. The Southern Seedsmen Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the same place on the last three days of the preceding week, June 25, 26 and 27. The Farm Seed Group voted to meet at the same place on the afternoon of Monday, June 29.

APPOINTMENT OF LABORATORY COM'ITE

CHARLES D. ROSS, Louisville, moved (seconded by E. D. Hicks, Nashville) that a com'ite of three be appointed to study the laboratory proposal. Discussion amended this to include expenses for sending one of the com'ite to the annual meeting of the Official Seed Analysts Ass'n to solicit their cooperation. It was felt that the com'ite should also sound out federal authorities for a reaction. One seedsmen felt that the establishment of a laboratory would unify methods of laboratories operated by seedsmen. E. D. Hicks suggested southern grain exchanges would help underwrite such a laboratory. The proposal was adopted.

Immediately after the close of the session, Chairman Edwards appointed to this com'ite: H. T. McCullough, Cincinnati; Ed Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, and Charles D. Ross, Louisville.)

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

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Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City - - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls - - - - -	So. Dak.
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Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

The O. & M. Seed Co. Growers & Dependable Seed Green Springs, Ohio

A certain feeling of satisfaction and confidence goes with the planting of O & M seeds. Their excellence, uniformity, dependability and yield have completely won over thousands who wouldn't think of accepting a substitute.

Write for catalog and prices.

Field Corn-Sweet Corn
Seed Oats-Garden Seed
Grass Seed

SEED TRADE CONDITIONS

A round-table discussion showed conditions in the seed trade promise a good year. Examples of the comments are:

S. G. COURTEEN, Milwaukee: Wisconsin had a good crop of red clover seed. About 20% of the crop is still out in the state. The conditions promise a stable or advancing market.

The timothy seed crop has been greatly overestimated. Export and domestic demand have conspired to move available supplies. The alike clover crop is short, and a good share of the supplies of white clover must be imported.

MR. SINN, Clarenda, Ia.: Early buying has not shown much life so far, most of the interest centering in red clover.

MR. NELSON, Fargo, N. D.: Sweet clover at country points has all been taken up.

HENRY KLING, Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Iowa raised about 3,000 carloads of timothy this year. Two-thirds of this has been bought up, the rest remains in strong hands, every drop in price drying up the supply. Other seed crops were poor, particularly alfalfa and sweet clover. Cane and sudan grass show poor germination.

H. T. McCULLOUGH, Cincinnati: In the south we enjoyed a good fall demand for seeds. If this is any measure we should expect a good spring season.

ED MANGELSDORF, St. Louis: More orders for red clover seed are coming in than we have enjoyed for several seasons. We look for a strong demand for other classes of grass and field seeds a little later in the season. Lespedeza holds more promise than a year ago due to a smaller supply.

Adjourned sine die.

SEED NOTES

An excellent luncheon was served delegates in a dining room adjoining the convention room, after which informal gatherings of seedsmen talked shop in the Club Lounge.

Several of the seedsmen attended the National Canners Ass'n convention at the close of their own meeting.

The Growers Group held an informal luncheon at the close of the Farm Seed Group meeting, to take up questions confined to their business.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during December, and during the six months prior to Jan. 1, 1936, and 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	December 1935	July 1 to 1934	1935	Dec. 31, 1934
Alfalfa .....	.....	30,000	.....	60,200
Bluegrass, Canada ...	33,400	5,600	86,300	75,400
Brome, smooth ...	125,700	110,000	246,600	162,000
Clover, crimson ...	76,700	.....	2,093,800	153,100
Clover, red... Clover, white	144,500	85,400	713,500	700,000
Grass, orchard	201,000	64,000	235,700	64,000
Millet, foxtail	30,000	49,900	280,500	80,000
Rape, winter	1,273,900	1,192,200	2,580,200	4,838,500
Ryegrass, Italian ...	.....	11,200	26,900	31,700
Ryegrass, perennial	20,000	115,500	183,500	201,400
Timothy .....	.....	448,600	600	1,394,800
Vetch, common	.....	.....	.....	8,800
Vetch, hairy	64,300	.....	1,550,400	21,800
Bentgrass .....	.....	.....	19,800	4,800
Bluegrass— Annual .....	.....	.....	.....	5,300
Rough	131,100	59,300	261,900	228,300
Wood	300	.....	1,400	.....
Clover, suckling ...	.....	3,200	45,200	4,200
Dogtail, crested	200	6,000	10,200	10,800
Fescue— Chewings	111,900	63,800	289,400	514,900
Other	6,200	.....	45,400	.....
Grass— Carpet .....	.....	.....	300	9,000
Dalis	500	.....	19,100	18,500
Rescue .....	.....	.....	10,600	2,800
Rhodes	1,000	.....	2,200	4,500
Sudan .....	.....	665,500	206,100	889,800
Velvet .....	.....	.....	2,500	600
Medick, black	2,000	1,000	31,100	6,200
Millet, Japanese .....	.....	33,000	.....	35,300
Sweetclover, white .....	.....	3,300	.....	3,300
Wheatgrass— Crested	900	300	70,900	300
Slender .....	.....	33,300	.....	79,900

Feedstuffs

Portland, Ore.—December receipts of hay were 760 tons, compared with 324 tons in December, 1934.

New York, N. Y.—December receipts of millfeed were 104 tons, compared with 153 tons in December, 1934.

Regional meetings, electing district governors, will be held by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n at Tacoma, Jan. 28 and at Yakima, Wash., Jan. 30.

San Francisco, Cal.—December receipts of bran were 135 tons and of hay 108 tons, compared with bran 80 tons and hay 504 tons in December, 1934.

Cincinnati, O.—Receipts of soybeans during December were 1,400 bus. Receipts of feed were 480 tons compared with 300 tons in December, 1934, and of hay 374 tons, compared with 242 tons in December, 1934.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the December production of alfalfa meal as 17,552 tons and of distillers dried grains as 13,171 tons. A year ago the December production of alfalfa meal was 14,198 and two years ago 16,222.

Peoria, Ill.—December receipts of millfeed were 9,825 tons and of hay 30 tons, compared with millfeed 7,540 tons and hay 70 tons in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Millfeed 13,475 tons and hay 40 tons, compared with millfeed 9,765 tons and hay 60 tons in December, 1934.

Minneapolis, Minn.—During December the Minneapolis market received 1,455 tons of screenings, and 151,125 lbs. of linseed meal, compared with 6,740 tons, and 151,125 lbs. respectively, in December, a year ago. Shipments were 4,928 tons of screenings, and 22,244,760 lbs. of linseed meal; compared with 3,466 tons, and 8,182,252 lbs., respectively.

St. Louis, Mo.—December receipts of soybeans were 494,100 bus., of kafir 25,200 and of hay 492 tons, compared with soybeans 68,000 bus., kafir 18,200 and hay 348 tons, in December, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Soybeans 346,500 bus., kafir 2,800, hay 288 tons, compared with soybeans 1,500 bus., kafir 4,200 and hay 180 tons, in December, 1934.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for April futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel.

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 7	16.25	16.25	15.35	20.25
Dec. 14	16.50	16.50	15.75	20.75
Dec. 21	16.00	16.50	15.25	20.00
Dec. 28	16.00	16.50	15.50	19.90
Jan. 4	16.25	16.50	15.25	19.75
Jan. 11	16.25	16.50	15.25	19.40
Jan. 18	15.50	15.75	15.50	19.60
	St. Louis		Chicago, Soy Beans Meal	
	Bran	Shorts		
Dec. 7	17.45	21.15	83	24.90
Dec. 14	17.90	21.75	87	24.90
Dec. 21	17.15	20.75	91	25.40
Dec. 28	17.50	20.65	93	25.90
Jan. 4	17.40	20.75	93	26.40
Jan. 11	17.00	20.30	87	25.90
Jan. 18	17.50	20.60	85	25.40
	Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Dec. 7	25.50	22.50	28.00	63
Dec. 14	25.50	22.00	21.00	60
Dec. 21	25.50	21.50	21.00	60
Dec. 28	25.50	22.00	21.00	60
Jan. 4	25.50	22.00	21.00	62
Jan. 11	25.00	21.50	21.00	62
Jan. 18	24.50	21.50	21.00	61

Jackson, Miss.—A grand total of \$159,399.43 was collected by the Mississippi department of agriculture during the biennium from registration fees on fertilizer, cottonseed meal and feed stamps, says a report filed the first of the year. Mississippi Code, 1930, says the money must be used for defraying costs of inspection. Commissioner J. C. Holton says the income considerably exceeds the expenses of inspection and analysis of commercial feeds, the department having an appropriation of \$88,500 in 1934-35.

Seattle, Wash.—A com'ite headed by Carl Smith is planning the "world's best and biggest" entertainment for the eighth annual meeting, to be held at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Feb. 21 and 22. Fire which destroyed the old Tacoma Hotel forced transfer of the convention to Seattle, and the new entertainment com'ite plans to initiate the new location with a session such as has never before been seen by the feed industry. New, up-to-the-second ideas comprise the program now taking shape under the direction of Carl Smith, whose aides include Al Anderson, Chet Burdic, Alf Marriott, A. J. McFarlane and Johnny Wilson.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Mineral Feed Mfrs. to Meet

No formal program has been arranged for the annual convention of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to be held at Chicago Friday, Jan. 24.

The session will begin at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Sherman.

The president of the organization is Jas. H. Murphy of Burlington, Wis., and the executive sec'y and treas. is L. F. Brown of Chicago.

New Feed Trade Marks

Recent registrations of trade-marks for animal foods are:

Procarmin, Inc., Washington, D. C., No. 368,708, "Procarmin," for dog food.

Steele-Wedeles Co., Chicago, Ill., No. 367,216, the words "Meal-Time," for canned dog food.

Speery Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal., No. 368,493, "Surerabbit," for animal food, particularly rabbit food.

Animal Foods Co., San Jose, Cal., No. 367,817, "O Boy," for canned foods for dogs, cats, foxes, and other carnivorous animals.

Banner Wholesale Grocers, Inc., Chicago, Ill., No. 366,394, "Watchdog," for canned food for dogs, cats, and other carnivorous animals.

Doyle Packing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., and Momence, Ill., No. 367,344, a circular band, bearing the word "Strongheart," and inclosing the picture of a police dog's head.

Animal Foods Co., as the Delight Dog Food Co., San Jose, Cal., No. 371,955, "Delight," arranged in arch, for canned dog, cat, fox, and other carnivorous animal food.

Bay State Fishing Co., Boston, Mass., No. 370,077, "Jack and Jill," arranged one above the other, employing a single capital letter "J," for food for dogs, cats, and other fish-eating animals.

The Foster Canning Co., Inc., operating as Glendale Canning Co., Glendale, N. Y., No. 366,937, "Snappy," in fanciful outline script lettering, over a picture of an active dog, for canned dog and cat food.

Standard Milling Co., New York, N. Y., No. 368,156, for wheat products and by-products, including shorts, scourings, screenings, bran, middlings, and mixed feeds. It is a representation of a turkey, below which are the words "Red Turkey."

Fred D. Wood, as Wood's Canine Bakery, Upper Darby, Pa., No. 369,116, for dog food, a triangular background, with an inclosed background for the word "Wood's," a representation of a dog, along the body of which is printed "Vitaminized," standing on a scroll at the lower point of the triangle, bearing the words "Meat Loaf."

Had to Pay for Hammer Mill

F. H. Jennings, doing business as the Lewisville Roller Mills, purchased a No. 30 Blue Streak Custom Mill complete with accessories of the Prater Pulverizer Co.

When Jennings did not pay the notes given on the conditional sales contract the company brought suit in the Forsyth County Court of North Carolina to recover the purchase price of \$817.71. A jury was called in to decide whether it was a condition of the contract that buyer's trial should prove that the mill would "grind feed better and at a lower cost per hundred pounds than any other mill on the market."

The jury found for plaintiff, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of North Carolina the decision was again in favor of the Prater Pulverizer Co.—179 S. W. Rep. 893.

Grinding Corn for Pig Feed Not Likely to Pay

The Illinois Experiment Station studied the relative digestibility of whole and ground corn and their contents of metabolizable energy, using 5 pigs ranging in weight from 135 to 196 lbs. Each pig received daily either 1,300 or 1,500 grams of corn alone, depending upon appetite. The feeding periods consisted of from 14 to 17 days, during the last 10 days of which both feces and urine were collected.

Grinding to a medium degree of fineness increased the digestibility of the protein by 13 per cent but raised the digestibility of the gross energy only 2.8 per cent and that of the metabolizable energy only 3.5 per cent. The appreciable advantage in protein digestibility due to grinding was largely lost by greater losses of nitrogen occurring in metabolism, so that the net effect on the nitrogen balance of an animal receiving an exclusive diet of corn was slight and inconstant. The net effect of grinding upon the nutritive value of corn for the pigs in this experiment was to increase its value as a source of energy by 3.5 per cent.

The correct explanation of the general improvement in the growth-promoting value of corn brought about by grinding is of some practical importance. If it is a result of improved utilization of the nutrients of the corn, the method of grinding and the degree of fineness would appear to be of minor significance, the important point being merely the breaking of the kernel. On the other hand if the improvement in feeding value of ground corn over whole corn depends upon its greater palatability, then its degree of fineness may be of first importance. From the results of this study it

Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during November, and the 11 months ending with November, compared with the like periods of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.

	November	November	11 Mos. Ending
Hay	1935	1934	1935
Cocoanut cake-meal	6,915	3,933	49,756
Soybean cake-meal	695	4,500	52,055
Cottonseed cake-meal	111	5,820	29,763
Linseed cake-meal	555	495	9,170
All other cake-meal	151	4,829	1,588
Wheat feeds	23,607	25,907	354,057
Tankage	4,167	2,178	21,103
Fish scrap-meal	176	5,465	24,808
			34,399
EXPORTS			
Hay	333	174	2,840
Cottonseed cake	938	62	3,704
Linseed cake	18,371	14,188	188,929
Other oil cake	3,209	...	3,263
Cottonseed meal	464	243	2,358
Linseed meal	2,120	1,480	13,884
Other oil meal	6,889	30	15,152
Fish meal	3,228	4,583	22,194
Mixed dairy feeds	174	155	2,021
Mixed poultry feeds	140	320	1,553
Other mixed feeds	194	101	1,648
Other feed, bran	1,350	1,161	7,534
Kafir, milo, bus	...	4,412	5,252
Oyster shell	3,712	6,588	46,540
			56,764

appears that both factors operate, but that the latter is probably the predominant one.

The fineness of grinding was measured by the use of three sieves, one a 40-mesh, one a 20-mesh, and one a 12-mesh sieve. Twenty-nine per cent of the corn passed thru the finest sieve, 58 per cent thru the medium sieve, and 95 per cent thru the coarsest sieve.

Menhaden Fish Meal as Protein Supplement for Dairy Cows

By C. F. MONROE, W. E. KRAUSS, and C. C. HAYDEN of Ohio Station.

Fish meal, altho a comparatively new feed for dairy cows in this country, has proven very satisfactory for poultry and swine. In the few dairy feeding trials in which fish meal has been used it has compared very favorably with such common protein supplements as linseed and cottonseed meals. These trials have been in the nature of short-time reversal experiments.

Altho such trials may give a picture of the feeding value of a substance from a nutrient standpoint, it is conceivable that other qualities of the feed may not be adequately revealed in so short a time. We refer especially to the mineral and vitamin qualities which, in the case of fish meal, have been shown to be very important in poultry and swine experiments. The work herein described consisted of both a short-time, reversal trial and also one in which the cows were fed fish meal continuously for a period of 2 years and 4 months.

The herd was divided into two groups, according to the stabling arrangement; that is, those cows stabled in one wing of the big dairy barn received the check ration, while those in the other wing received the fish-meal ration. The only difference in the feeding and management of the two groups was in the mixtures of the grain fed. One group received fish meal in place of the linseed and cottonseed meal fed to the other group.

Sample Grain Mixtures

	Fish-meal grain mixture	Check grain mixture
Corn-and-cob meal, lb.	2,100	2,100
Oats, lb.	900	900
Wheat bran, lb.	1,200	1,200
Dried brewers' grains, lb.	300	300
Linseed meal, lb.	400	400
Cottonseed meal, lb.	400	400
Fish meal, lb.	400	400
Salt, lb.	49	53
	4,949	5,353
Total protein, per cent	15.92	15.88

Average Composition of the Menhaden Fish Meal Used in This Trial

	Per cent
Moisture	7.18
Protein	57.32
Fat	8.27
Crude fiber	2.58
Ash	20.56
Calcium	6.72
Phosphorus	3.21
Iodine (Parts per billion)	3850.00

The grain mixtures contained approximately the same percentage of protein (16 per cent). From time to time there were changes made in the ingredients used, but the two mixtures were kept equal with respect to protein and to the replacement of linseed and cottonseed meals by fish meal. The fish-meal mixtures contained approximately 8 per cent of this supplement.

The roughages consisted of alfalfa hay or mixed hay (clover and timothy) and corn silage. Occasionally, other roughages, such as corn stover and green rye, were fed. The cows received only a limited amount of pasture. Feeding and milking were done three times a day.

During the course of the experiment four shipments of fish meal were used. These varied somewhat in their composition, altho they were all of the menhaden variety. The total protein in the meal varied from 55 to 59 per cent.

This meal had a rather strong fishy odor, when mixed with the grain, imparted to the mixture a detectable odor. Although it became apparent early in this work that the cows did not relish the fish-meal grain mixture, there were only a few cases in which it was necessary

to remove cows from the fish-meal ration because of their dislike for it.

Although the production on the fish-meal ration was lower than that on the check ration, the difference was not great. This difference may be accounted for on the basis of a lower grain consumption on the fish-meal ration, which probably was due to the lower palatability of this mixture. If less of the fish meal had been used in the mixture or if the cows had been less heavily fed, the results might have been more favorable to the fish-meal ration. Also, it is possible that these results might have been different if the cows had been accustomed to eating the fish meal from calthood.

Attempts at feeding large amounts of the fish-meal ration to cows on four-times-a-day milking failed because the cows refused the grain. The same cows had no difficulty in eating large amounts of the check ration. Sixteen pounds of grain per day were about as much as the cows would eat of the fish-meal mixture, and not all would do that.

This same objection may not hold against all kinds of fish meal in the dairy ration. As previously stated, the menhaden meal used in this work had a strong fishy odor which could be detected even when mixed in the grain ration. However, as a feed the mix containing fish meal was just as efficient for production on a weight basis as the check mixture which contained linseed and cottonseed meals. At least the grain requirement per hundred pounds of fat-corrected milk was approximately the same in both cases. The grain mixtures containing fish meal cost a trifle more than did the check mixture, the difference averaging around 30 cents per ton.

Other points in the reproductive history that favored the fish-meal ration were the fewer breedings required per calf, the heavier birth-weight of the calves, and the more nearly normal gestation periods on this ration as compared with the check ration. These differences are small but they may be taken to indicate that the fish meal had some effect on the reproductive processes.

We are inclined to the belief that the menhaden meal as here used added something to the ration which was beneficial to the reproductive functioning of the cows. Fish meal, of which this was an example, contains more calcium, phosphorus, iodine, and vitamin D than do the common protein supplements. It is possible that one of these elements or a combination of them was responsible for the beneficial results obtained.

Flour Mills reporting to the Bureau of Census ground 38,254,050 bus. of wheat and produced 8,274,270 barrels of flour and 692,086,892 pounds of offal during November, the average pounds of wheat to the barrel being 277.4. The mills of Oregon took only 263.5 pounds of wheat to the barrel.

Corn Loans at 45 cents are worrying Jesse H. Jones of the R.F.C., \$6,500,000 having been advanced on corn in cribs. Not having the bankers' aversion to loaning all a commodity is worth Sec'y Wallace of the Agricultural Department has no such scruples and intimates that the head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would like to reduce the loan under 45 cents per bushel.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The vitamin D requirements of laying hens are double those of growing chicks under the same conditions, according to studies at Pennsylvania State College.

Clinton, Mo.—Irving L. Bush, operator of the Bush Hatchery, with a branch at Springfield, Mo., has been enjoined by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue deceptive advertising and price lists on chicks.

Probably not more than 60% of the 270,000 tons of oyster shell reported by the Bureau of Fisheries to have been sold in 1933, could be classed as of sufficiently high quality for poultry feeding purposes. Apparently many poultrymen need education on using quality oyster shell.

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting of over 40 delegates from every branch of the poultry industry on Dec. 7 initiated a move to bring the Seventh World's Poultry Congress to the United States in 1939. A permanent organization will be effected at the Poultry Industry Exposition in New York City, Feb. 4-8.

The use of a mineral supplement is essential throughout the year. In rations which make liberal use of bran, alfalfa products, meat scrap, fish meal or milk in some form, there will probably be no lack of phosphorus. However, the calcium, often called lime, which the birds need for bone building and for egg shells, must be provided in some form. Oyster shells or limestone grit are the two best products for this purpose. It is the practice of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture to provide chickens of all ages oyster shells of suitable size in hoppers at all times. —D. H. Horton, California.

Vitamin G in Milk By-Products

The underlying contribution of alfalfa meal and dried milk by-products to poultry feeds, says Victor Heiman, Cornell University, is vitamin G, the growth promoter. This is the reason nothing seems quite able to replace these ingredients in a poultry feed.

Dried whey has been found to contain 1.5 times as much vitamin G as dried skimmilk, according to repeated assays. Supplying protein from other sources and feeding dried whey and dried skimmilk at low levels have given whey the advantage as a source of vitamin G, improving the hatchability of eggs and the rate of growth of chicks. The dried whey gave no advantage in egg production, indicating the need for vitamin G in egg production to be small.

Iodine in Fishery Products

The small amount of iodine required in the feed of poultry and live stock in some parts of the country deficient in iodine may be supplied in part by the fish meal in the ration.

The Bureau of Fisheries of the U. S. Department of Commerce reports data on the iodine content, as determined by the torch method of Von Kolnitz and Remington, of 12 species of fresh and canned fish, 8 kinds of fishmeal, and 3 fish oils. The values are reported in parts per billion on the fresh and dry basis.

Of the fish tested, the highest values were found in the haddock with an average of 26,100 parts per billion dry basis for 8 samples, and the mullet with an average of 20,490 parts per billion for 2 samples. The average content of 5 samples of codfish was 5,350 parts per billion, and that of canned Chinook salmon was 2,010 parts per billion for 3 samples. All of the other fish and sea food examined had values between 1,000 and 2,000 parts per billion. Of the fishmeals examined, shrimp had the highest value, 23,080, followed by crab 19,440, whitefish 12,080, and menhaden meal 4,500 parts per billion. The other values were between 1,000 and 2,000 parts per billion. The average values

for the fish oils were cod-liver oil 7,670, salmon oil 1,980, and sardine oil from Maine 470 and from California 260 parts per billion.

Turkeys Need Vitamin G

During the first four weeks of growth turkeys require a minimum vitamin G equivalent of 16% dried skimmilk, then the requirement drops to 7%.

G. F. Heuser, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., says the quantitative requirements for the first two periods are closely correlated with the rate of growth.

Condensed Buttermilk For Pullets

C. W. Carrick, Purdue University, Indiana, reports several tests with feeding condensed buttermilk to White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets.

He found that when one pound of condensed buttermilk was fed daily to 40 pullets, substantial reductions in the meat scrap content of the ration could be made with no loss in egg production.

Mixing Food to Suit Roughage

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

The dairyman who must buy this concentrated feed has the choice of either using a ready-mixed feed or selecting individual ingredients and mixing his own. Where the amount required is small, the use of a reputable ready-mixed feed suited to the roughage fed is often the most satisfactory arrangement. Certain dairymen with commercial sized herds have formulas which they prefer or they may wish to take advantage of price changes in ingredients. Consequently they select the ingredients, have them mixed, or mix at home according to convenience.

First, we will assume that the dairyman must buy all the concentrates. Since both low and high-protein feeds occur in that group we will use the five concentrates that have been furnishing total digestible nutrients at lowest cost. The same five feeds representing four different plants will be used in each ration. Hominy and barley are low-protein; middlings, medium protein; and corn distillers' dried grain and soybean oil meal are high-protein. Local prices might alter the selection, but if like feeds are substituted in the amounts indicated it will not materially change the results. The mixtures suggested offer a pattern that any one can follow:

22%
1. For use with non-legume hay and silage; mix 400 hominy, 400 barley, 400 middlings, 500 corn distillers' dried grains, 300 soybean oil meal.

18%
2. For use with mixed hay and silage; hay to contain some legume; mix 600 hominy, 500 barley, 300 corn distillers' dried grains, 400 middlings, 200 soybean oil meal.

15%
3. For use with legume hay and silage; mix 700 hominy, 700 barley, 300 middlings, 200 corn distillers' dried grains, 100 soybean oil meal.

The above formulas when fed with the roughage indicated should meet all the essential requirements of a milking herd. There is sufficient high-protein concentrates in each mixture to supply also the phosphorus needed. If No. 1 is fed with poor over-ripe and bleached timothy

hay or other equally poor roughage, it would be advisable to add one per cent of limestone to the grain mixture.

Carroll County, Ark., increased its wheat area from 382 to 5,382 and the crop from 3,952 to 41,328 bus., from 1929 to 1934.

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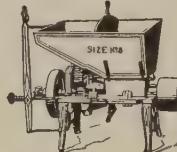
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Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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Hens Tend to Balance Food

A natural urge tends to cause hens and pullets to balance their food to meet individual requirements if they are given free choice, concluded J. C. Graham, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, reporting in Poultry Science from data collected in seven years of free-choice feeding at the college. Three flocks of 250 pullets each, selected an annual average protein level of 12.9 per cent, but there was considerable variation in the kinds of foods consumed by individuals at different periods.

The New England College Conference Feed Board mash formula was fed with almost no variations thruout the seven years of tests. It consists of 200 lbs. coarse ground yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats (38-40 lbs. per bu.), 50 lbs. meat scraps (not less than 50% protein), 25 lbs. fish meal (not less than 50% protein), 25 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal (not over 20% fiber), 25 lbs. dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk, 15 lbs. calcium carbonate (ground oyster shell or ground limestone of at least 96% pure calcium carbonate), 5 lbs. common salt.

Corn and oats were used for the hopper fed whole grains, the latter ranging from 40 to 47 lbs. per bu. Oyster shell and fresh water were kept before the pullets at all times.

Variations of over 50 per cent in food selection occurred with some individuals, but the protein levels for individual birds varied only slightly. The volume of food consumed was more closely correlated with the size of the bird than with egg production.

Summarizing the data, Mr. Graham said:

Some birds lay well and gain on 12 to 13% protein levels, while others require 14 to 15%. Non-laying birds thrive and prepare to lay on an 11% protein level.

Habit plays an important part in the diet of individual birds, yet some urge of the organism tends to govern the selection of foods to meet individual requirements.

Simple Mixtures Serve Mineral Needs of Swine

Hog growers annually spend many thousands of dollars for commercial mineral mixtures. Meanwhile results obtained at the Illinois Experiment Station indicate that the need for mineral supplements by growing pigs on corn-belt farms is restricted to certain types of rations, namely, those containing no protein supplements or only protein supplements of vegetable origin and inconsiderable proportions of legume hay or pasture. The available evidence further indicates that in this part of the country the mineral deficiencies of practical swine rations are limited to calcium and to one or both of the elements in common salt, sodium and chlorine. In other areas of the United States and possibly on rare occasions in Illinois there may also be deficiencies of iodin and iron.

Whether it is necessary to provide phosphorus as well as calcium has been a matter of dispute, and in studying mineral mixtures this year, W. E. Carroll and W. P. Garrigus, Swine Husbandry, and H. H. Mitchell and T. S. Hamilton gave special attention to determining whether practical swine rations are ever likely to be deficient in phosphorus. It happens that the most readily available materials that carry both phosphorus and calcium are either relatively expensive, as are various bone preparations and dicalcium phosphate, or as the rock phosphates, are toxic when used indiscriminately, especially in the self-feeder. On the other hand the various forms of calcium carbonate providing only calcium, such as limestone, marl, oyster and mussel shells, and marble dust, are cheap, readily available, and innocuous.

Results of this year's work seem to have solved the problem, in the corn belt at least, in favor of the latter group of calcium supplements and have furnished the final evidence that a simple mixture of ground limestone and salt will

serve adequately and cheaply in correcting the mineral deficiencies of rations for growing swine under all ordinary conditions.

Turkey Nutrition

By THOS. H. JUKES, University of California

It is now generally accepted that the newly-hatched poult benefits from a high protein ration. It is a common practice to feed pouls a mash containing about 25 per cent of protein. This practice is justified not only by the more rapid growth of the poult during the critical early weeks of its life, but also by the fact that young pouls make more economical gains on high proteins than on low protein feed. Certain growers, however, are inclined to favor a lower protein content, since they fear complications may be caused by forcing a too rapid growth.

As the birds grow older, their growth rate decreases. Protein is used to a large extent for building body tissues, and when these tissues are not being formed as fast, the protein requirement is not so high. It is hoped that experiments at Davis will help to show when and by how much it is advisable to reduce the protein content of growing poult rations.

The vitamin requirements of turkeys are high. At Davis, it has been shown by Dr. Hinshaw and Mr. Lloyd that the vitamin A needs of the poult are much greater than those of the chick. The symptoms of vitamin A deficiency were more acute in pouls, and pouls were found to need 8 per-cent of alfalfa leaf meal to protect them from Vitamin A deficiency—at least twice as much as chicks on the same experiment. The alfalfa leaf meal used was high in carotene, which is used by birds as a source of vitamin A.

Vitamin D.—Scott Hughes and Loy at Kansas found that pouls required more vitamin D than chicks. The source used was ultraviolet irradiation. They state that rickets in young turkeys is characterized by awkwardness of movement, softness of the beak and ruffled feathers. The ash content of the bones was lower than normal. Similar findings are reported by Baird and Greene, who state that pouls require 60 to 70 units (U. S. P.) of vitamin D in the form of cod liver oil per 100 grams of feed. Chicks required only 18 units. Pennsylvania State College recommends one per cent of cod liver oil in the poult starter mash, and state that it is occasionally necessary to increase this amount by half or double if rickets develop.

A report from the Wyoming Experiment Station indicates that the appearance of crooked breastbones in turkeys was stopped to some extent by cod liver oil.

Vitamin G.—Little is known about the requirements of turkeys for this vitamin. There are indications that turkeys require more G than chickens. Unpublished work in progress at Davis indicates that the G requirements of pouls are high, and that symptoms of acute G deficiency include slow growth, stuck eyelids, and encrusted mouth, and a sore and caked vent. Another vitamin, associated with G, seems also to be needed by pouls.

Mineral Requirements—Work at the University of Nebraska indicates that a wide range of calcium and phosphorus in the ration is permissible if the birds are receiving sufficient vitamin D. Rickets tended to develop more easily on low-calcium rations if vitamin D was not supplied. Good growth and high bone-ash was obtained when the ration contained 2 per cent of calcium and 1 per cent of phosphorus, together with 1 per cent of cod liver oil.

When chicks receive more than one per cent of phosphorus in their ration, "slipped tendon" tends to develop, consisting of joint deformities in the legs. No similar studies have been made with turkeys, but it is probably safest to hold the phosphorus of the mash down to 0.8 to 1.0 per cent. Rice bran seems to have a tendency to prevent slipped tendons in chickens.

Calcium Carbonate Helps Hens Digest Protein

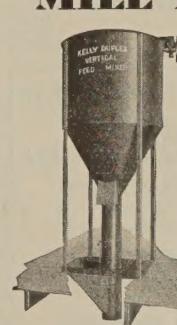
Adding calcium carbonate to a ration consisting of 60 lbs. mixed wheat feed, 20 lbs. ground yellow corn, 20 lbs. 50% protein meat scrap, 1 lb. cod liver oil, and 1 lb. salt, fed as an all-mash ration to Rhode Island Red hens, in four successive trials at the Kentucky experiment station, G. Davis Buckner and Amanda Helen Harms found the addition had a marked effect on the digestion of the protein, as reported in Poultry Science.

Conclusions were reached thru analyzing the droppings for calcium, phosphorus, protein, fat, and fibre in each period. These analyses showed improved digestion of the protein, but showed the addition of calcium carbonate had no material effect in digesting fat and fibre.

Canada's wheat board sold 60,000,000 bus. of wheat during its first month of operation, according to W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce.

Tax liens aggregating nearly \$3,300,000 were filed at New York Oct. 28 against Ralph J. Cutten, the Cutten Co., Ltd., and E. L. Chudleigh, said to be an associate of Cutten, all of West Toronto, Canada, by James J. Hoey, collector of internal revenue.

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New Developments in Protein Feeding

By A. R. WINTER, Ohio State University

Rate of growth and production are largely dependent upon the protein concentrates used in mixed feeds, since protein is essential for growth and repair of tissues and for production of milk, eggs, and wool.

Protein concentrates are the most costly and show the greatest range in prices of any ingredients which are used in large amounts in mixed feeds.

The value of a mixed feed from the standpoint of protein is not determined by its crude protein content but by the kind, quality and quantity of protein concentrates which it contains.

The quality of a given protein concentrate ingredient varies widely, depending upon the products it contains and the method of manufacture.

Feedstuffs Used as Protein Concentrates.—The chief animal protein concentrates used in mixed feeds are meat scraps, dried buttermilk or skimmilk, fish meal, tankage, and blood meal. The chief vegetable protein concentrates are soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, and linseed oil meal.

Prices and Availability of Protein Concentrates.—The following prices per ton have been taken from Crops and Markets of the U.S.D.A. and December quotations to local dealers in carlots:

	Sept., 1934	Sept., 1935	Dec., 1935
Tankage (60%)	\$50	\$40	\$28.00
Soybean oil meal (41%)	41	23	31.00
Cottonseed meal (43%)	40	27	30.60
Linseed meal (34%)	46	24	30.60
Corn gluten meal (43%)	38	22	46.50
Meat scraps	46.50
Fish meal	46.50
Dried milk	140.00

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Kind of Grain or Substance	Amount of Grain for Test	Amount of Oil for Test	Shutting Off Temperature
Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white...	100 grams	150 cc.	190°
All other classes...	100 "	150 cc.	180°
Shelled corn...	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Oats...	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Rye...	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Grain sorghums...	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Barley...	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Flaxseed...	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Emmer...	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Head rice (milled)...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Second head rice...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Screenings rice...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brewers' rice...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Brown rice...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Rough rice...	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Corn cobs...	50 "	250 cc.	190°
Cottonseed...	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Soy and navy beans...	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Barley malt...	100 "	200 cc.	165°
Distillers' dried grains...	50 "	200 cc.	190°
Wheat flour...	50 "	150 cc.	190°
Cornmeal...	50 "	150 cc.	175°
Buckwheat...	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Shelled peanuts...	100 "	150 cc.	175°

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In the past few years packing house by-products have advanced in price and vegetable protein concentrates have declined. The packing house by-products have advanced because of the decrease in the number of animals slaughtered and because of the increase in the amount of animal protein concentrates used in dairy, beef cattle, and sheep rations. Vegetable protein concentrates have decreased in price largely because of the great increase in acreage of soybeans. It appears that soybean oil meal will likely be the chief protein concentrate of the future.

Biological Value of Protein Concentrates.

—Dried skimmilk and dried buttermilk have about the same feeding value. Dried buttermilk has more fat than dried skimmilk, and accordingly a little more vitamin A, but it also has a more variable mineral content due to the presence of neutralizers. Dried whey is of less value than dried skimmilk or buttermilk because it has had most of the protein removed in the process of cheese manufacture.

Meat scrap varies widely in feeding value, depending on composition and method of manufacture. Removal of glandular organs, such as livers for making liver meal, lowers the value of meat scrap. Use of excessive heat in drying packing house by-products lowers their feeding value by reducing digestibility, destruction of vitamins, and formation of split protein products with toxic properties. The fat content of meat scraps should be low to avoid the occurrence of free fatty acids. Rancid fats lower the value of a ration possibly by destruction of vitamins in the ration. Tankage is of less value than meat scraps because its protein content is generally raised by adding "stick" and blood meal, which are products of low biological value.

Fish meal, prepared properly, has as good or better biological value than milk protein. Fish meal containing the viscera is more valuable than that made up largely of trimmings from canneries which consist largely of the heads and tails. Vacuum or steam-dried fish meals are superior to the flame-dried products.

Soybean oil meal is superior to ground soybeans in rations. Cooking increases palatability and digestibility. Soybeans which have had the oil extracted below 212°F. are still unsatisfactory as a foodstuff. When extracted at 250°F. or above, a light brown product with a nutty flavor is produced which has a high biological value when supplemented with mineral. The comparative nutritive value of soybean oil meals prepared by the solvent and expeller processes has not been subjected to thorough investigation with all kinds of livestock. Tests reported from the Wisconsin and Cornell experiment stations indicate that expeller processed soybean oil meal has a little higher biological value than the solvent processed product.

Cottonseed meal is more satisfactory in dairy rations than in swine or poultry rations. If more than about 5 percent cottonseed meal is used in poultry rations for production, eggs are produced which do not keep well in storage.

Corn gluten meal is deficient in certain essential amino acids. It is easily supplemented by animal protein concentrates. When used with milk, meat scrap, or fish meal, it produces good growth and body finish.

The tendency is toward lower protein feeds for dairy cows. For instance, a 16 per cent dairy feed with mixed hay as a roughage is regarded as more economical than higher protein feeds. In other words, feed more protein in the form of roughage and less in the form of concentrates.

Chicks are being started on rations containing about 20 per cent protein and then changed to

laying rations of about 16 per cent protein when they are 8 to 12 weeks old. More uniform development is secured than when they are placed on growing rations of lower protein content.

There is an increase in the amount of vegetable protein concentrates being used in poultry rations. At least half of the meat scrap, fish meal, and milk used in chick mash may be replaced by soybean oil meal or other vegetable protein concentrate provided minerals are added. It is advisable to use 1 pound of mineral mixture with each 4 or 5 pounds of vegetable protein concentrate. The same substitutions may be made in laying rations without lowering production or hatchability.

It is doubtful if the milk content of poultry rations should be reduced below 2½ per cent. When less than 5 per cent milk is used in rations, it is advisable to use about 5 per cent of good quality alfalfa leaf meal. Rations containing only meat scrap, fish meal, soybean oil meal or combinations of these as the protein concentrate produce satisfactory growth and production when good quality alfalfa leaf meal is used in the ration.

A Waterproofed Boot Pit

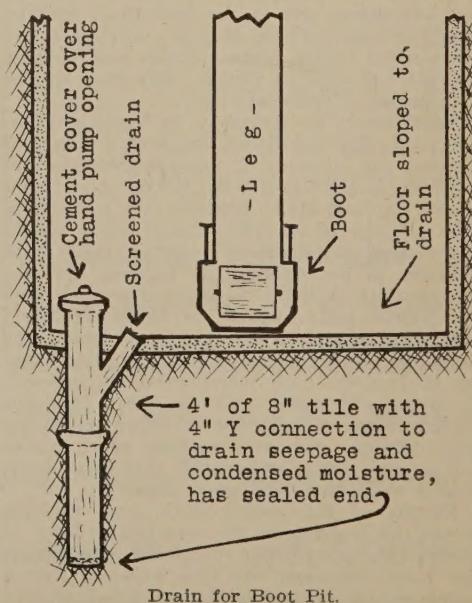
Floyd E. Lott, head of Floyd E. Lott & Sons, operating a 12,000 bu. grain and bean elevator at Cohoctah, Mich., has a waterproof boot pit.

"In building our pit," he explained, "we first used a layer of cinders, impregnated with waterproofing. Over this was placed a layer of waterproofed concrete, then a layer of asphalt. Against this was laid the lining of waterproofed concrete.

"But in the best of concrete jobs there often occurs moisture in pits from condensation. Further, if drainage is inadequate, seepage will work thru the smallest of leaks. To guard against this we placed at the bottom of the pit a sewer pipe Y. The lower end of this drain was sealed tight against the entrance of moisture, the mouth of the branch was screened and sealed in the concrete of the floor, and the main stem was permitted to extend about six inches above the floor.

"Should condensation cause an accumulation of water in the pit, this accumulation will drain to the bottom of the sewer pipe, which constitutes a reservoir, from which it may be easily pumped with a small pitcher pump. The main stem of the tile provides an opening for inserting the pump, to which is attached a piece of pipe, six feet long, in order to reach to the bottom. Thus the pit can be dry under all conditions."

Mr. Lott's main leg pit is 3 ft. deep, and 7 ft. square. The floor is sloped slightly to drain into the 4 inch opening of the sewer pipe Y that is embedded in the floor, near the middle of



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

one wall of the pit. Over the opening is a guard of 20 gauge metal, perforated with 1/32 inch holes, to insure that nothing except moisture enters the tile.

Two sections of 8 inch tile are cemented together and extend 3½ ft. below the floor to make the reservoir. The bottom end is sealed. A cement cover protects the top end of the main stem from entrance of dust and dirt.

The two receiving legs of the elevator set in a pit 3 ft. deep, 4 ft. wide and 8 ft. long were built in the same manner as the main leg pit which is here described.

Patents Granted

2,027,268. Preserving Grain in Storage. Jesse H. Davis, Baltimore, Md. The grain bin has within it nozzles at different elevations for the introduction of a fluid from a central standpipe.

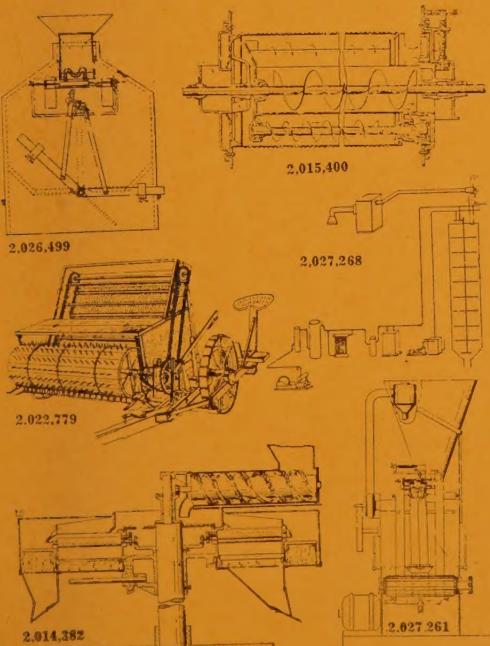
2,027,261. Bag Filling Machine. Wm. D. Wright, Brockport, N. Y., assignor to Chas. F. Robb, Webster, N. Y. Below the bag support is an endless conveyor in a frame permitting it to be raised or lowered for different lengths of bags.

2,014,382. Grain Cleaner and Polisher. Russell V. Judson, Detroit, Mich. In a rotatable frame are pairs of rollers with separated annular screens one within the other, the inner screen beneath the rollers. Brushes are provided for the inner and outer screens.

2,015,400. Grain Separating Machine. Chas. C. Ingraham, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. The material to be separated is passed thru an internally pocketed drum. A catch trough has working in it a spiral conveyor on a power driven shaft extending axially thru the drum.

2,022,779. Seed Harvesting Machine. Jos. G. Peppard, Jr., Kansas City, Mo. The harvester includes stripper bar, stripping cylinder, separator and separator housing, upwardly inclined riddle screen in the housing for separating the seed from foreign material, a slat conveyor and flexible strips on the conveyor for pressing the seed thru the riddle screen.

2,024,398. Lecithin from Soybeans. Samuel O. Sorensen and Geo. F. Beal, Minneapolis, Minn., assignors to American Lecithin Co., of Ohio. The vegetable raw material is treated with a solvent consisting essentially of hexane. After driving off the hexane the residual oil is treated with water vapor to coagulate the phosphatide, which is then separated from the bulk of the oil.



2,014,900. Processing Cotton Seed Hulls for Litter. Wm. H. Lapp, Nevada, Ia. In a process for treating cotton seed hulls to adapt them for use as a litter for poultry and live stock, the step of applying pine oil to the hulls to convert the lint web of the hulls into hair-like unbranched filaments which do not tend to cling to the feet of said poultry and livestock.

2,026,499. Seed Dusting Machine. Wilbur M. Hurst and Franklin D. Fulton, Washington, D. C. dedicators to the free use of the public. A seed receptacle having compartments contains an upper shaft, a valve on said upper shaft, a rocker arm on upper shaft, a pin on rocker arm, a lower shaft, a valve on lower shaft operated by the weight of the seed, a rocker arm on lower shaft, a bar connecting said rocker arms and having a slot formed therein adapted to receive said pin, whereby motion is not imparted to upper valve until lower valve has nearly completed its movement, and a fungicide dust feeder operated by the movement of the upper valve.

Calcium-Phosphorus Ratio for Turkeys

Commercial limestone was found as effective as precipitated CP quality calcium carbonate in tests with growing turkeys by F. E. Mussehl and C. W. Akerson, at the Nebraska station, experimenting with the calcium-phosphorus balance in feeding turkey pouls.

The pouls adjusted themselves to wide variations in the calcium-phosphorus ratio when they were fed under favorable conditions but need for another factor was manifest. When vitamin D and ultra-violet energy was withheld those pouls receiving a high level of calcium were best able to adapt themselves.

The calcium and phosphorus requirements varied with the rate of growth.

Books Received

SEED TREATMENTS for the Control of Certain Diseases of Wheat, Oats, Barley, by Benjamin Koehler, associate chief in crop pathology, agricultural experiment station, describes and illustrates stinking smut, loose smut, and scab in wheat, smuts in oats, loose smut and covered smut in barley, stripe, scab and blight in barley. Experiments with treating these diseases, increases in yields caused by treatment, mixing and length of time in treatment are covered thoroly. Directions are detailed on how to apply copper carbonate, Ceresan treatment, formaldehyde spray and sprinkle treatments, and hot-water treatment. Bulletin 420, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

TRAFFIC DICTIONARY, 3rd edition, a compact, handy little volume, by C. S. Nelson and Geo. T. Stufflebeam, is a compendium of domestic and foreign trade and shipping terms, phrases and abbreviations. Included are the names and kinds of organizations, publications, documents, equipment and services employed in the preparation, recording and handling of shipments via rail, water, air, express, parcel post and motor truck, also covering warehousing, terminal and transfer facilities, claim procedure, practice before the I. C. C., export and import trade transactions, and transport legislation, rules, and regulations. Published by the Shipping Service Organization, New York City. Price, \$1.25.

Calendars Received

Superior Scale Co. (Sowa Bros.), Delavan, Ill., is sending the trade its usual attractive blue calendar, bearing monthly sheets, which also show small replicas of the preceding and succeeding months. "\$2,000 pounds is fair weight for a ton, 30 days is fair wait for an account," declares the heading.

Nagamoto Bros. Co., Swink, Colo., growers and distributors of Rocky Mountain grown seeds, is sending the trade a large wall calendar, which carries a lithograph of a beautiful mountain scene, a monstrous mountain in the background, cedar and pine trees and a rippling stream in the foreground, entitled "Guardian of Yosemite."

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

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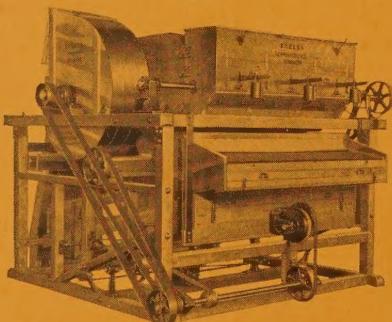
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